The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Wm Rullkoetter 1902

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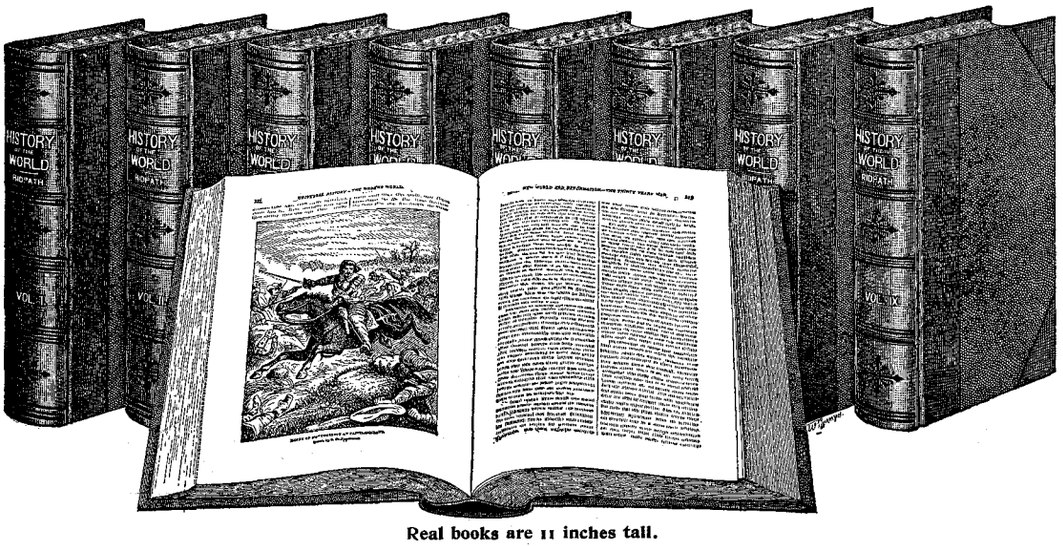

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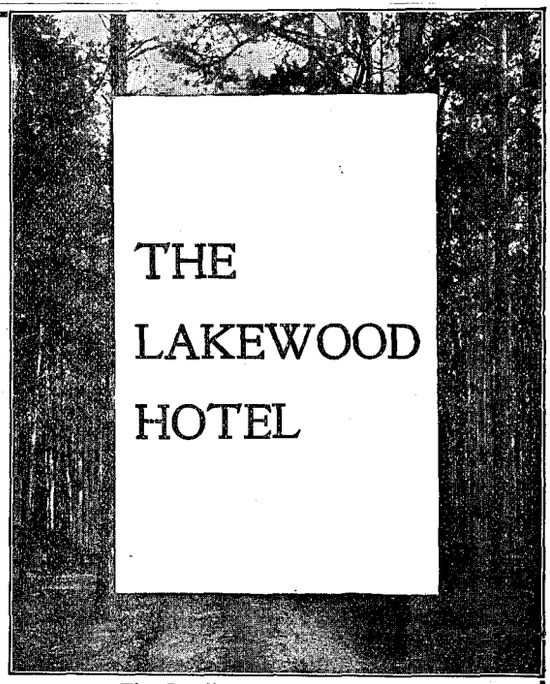

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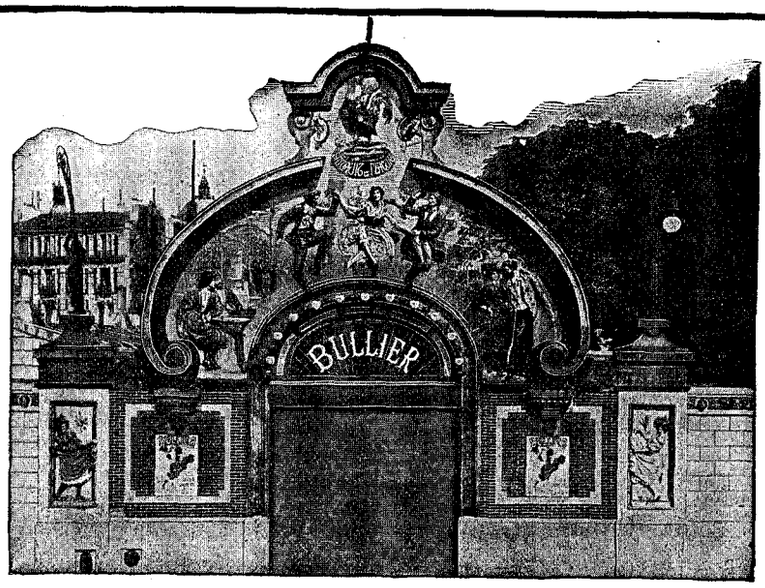

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SUNDAY SALOON QUESTION IN NEW YORK.

"IT is sad to think," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, "that the reform wave which swept over Gotham last week is diluted with Sunday beer. But that seems to be the way of Gotham; it can not take its reform straight." The question of "Sunday beer" has indeed come into much greater prominence since the election than it had before. The question takes two forms: First, will the state legislature change the excise law so as to allow the saloons to be open certain hours on Sunday without, as now, being compelled to become "Raines law hotels"; or, second, will Mayor Low allow the saloons to be open certain hours on Sunday by virtue of his executive authority, and in disregard of the law? Mr. Low has not said clearly that he favors opening the saloons on Sunday; but his references to "our cosmopolitan population" and to New York as a "world city" that must be treated as such, are pretty generally taken to mean that he favors Sunday opening, and the recollection of the open side-doors in Brooklyn during his two terms as mayor there are accepted as confirming this view. Justice Jerome frankly favors Sunday opening, and says that he is going to prepare a bill legalizing it to be brought before the legislature at its coming session. The dilemma that confronts the new administration is sketched as follows by the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"If the Fusion administration should try to enforce Sunday closing it would send itself straight back to oblivion in two years, for a plain defiance of the real will of the people whom it was elected to serve. If it wiggles along by ignoring the law, it will have to patch up a truce with the consciences of some of its most earnest supporters. Such an attitude would not be dignified or consistent, and it is only to be justified on the ground of public necessity, in case the legislature refuses to legalize the opening of the saloons on Sunday. It the legislature does refuse, that will be the only practical way to insure good local government here. This is the real dilemma which confronts the incoming administration. It is far more serious than any question of schools, bridges, or street cleaning which is likely to arise."

All the New York daily papers favor a law that will allow the saloons to be open certain hours on Sunday. "Everybody knows," says the New York *Sun*, "that nothing else would so help to stop police blackmail or permanently enlist upon the moral side of politics a great number of voters who are now estranged from it." *The Herald*, after referring to the iniquities that have come with the Raines law and its "hotels," exclaims: "In heaven's name let us have a rational, open, and above-board law which will do away with all this and which will have the moral support of the bulk of the community, and then let us enforce it 'up to the handle!'" The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* says:

"It has become plain to every one that the present law can not be rigidly enforced in a cosmopolitan city like New York, and that, so far from preventing Sunday opening of saloons, it has added to a practically wide-open business, the debauchment of the police by systematic blackmail, and the encouragement of the 'social evil' through the so-called 'Raines law hotels.' Furthermore, the total prohibition of Sunday selling, except under prescribed conditions that soon became a dead letter, has proven to be a tower of political strength to Tammany, which enforced the law or ignored it just as it pleased, telling the people it was Republican tyrannical legislation and that only Democratic interpretation or non-enforcement could make it tolerable. It is doubtful if Tammany could have been beaten at all in Manhattan if the Fusionist candidates had not promised a liberal interpretation of the present law and declared in favor of its revision."

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Rev. Dr. Rainsford, and Rev. Dr. Hillis are quoted in newspaper interviews as favoring a restricted opening of the saloons on Sunday for the same reasons as those given by the newspapers just quoted; and Hugh Dolan, president of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' State Association, also expresses himself in favor of Sunday opening on similar grounds. The New York *Independent* says:

"No law in New York can close these saloons on Sunday; it is an impossibility. We must acknowledge the fact, whether we like it or not.

"The habits of our people must be uplifted by education working on public sentiment, not by law. A saloon that is bad on Sunday is bad all the week. If it ought to be closed absolutely on Sunday, it ought to be closed all the week. We are now considering the saloon not as in the class with factories, whose work must stop one day in seven to give rest and recreation to the workers, but in the class with bake-shops and street-cars and public parks and museums, which cost some work, but are mainly for comfort, recreation, and pleasure, and which accordingly are open on holidays, where a few work for others' recreation or comfort. We wish the people were educated to the Cambridge plan of suppressing the saloon seven days in the week; but if we can not do that, we would allow it to be open at the hours on Sunday when it is most wanted, and then closed at other hours to allow rest to its bartenders. We would at least get rid of the shocking evils that have grown out of the well-meant Raines law."

Protests against Sunday opening, however, are heard from several quarters. Rev. A. P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers, declares that he is "positively and decidedly" opposed to it, and he says: "What astonishes me most is to find reputable ministers, sound on so many social questions, doing their best to destroy the sanctity of the Lord's day by declaring for the open Sunday saloon. The reason given is to prevent blackmail, but, in undoing one evil, why commit another?" The American

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Sabbath Union, representing fourteen evangelical organizations, has adopted resolutions in protest, the Church Temperance Society (Prot. Episc.) has adopted the following:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this society any relaxation of the existing restrictions upon the Sunday sale of liquor ought to be stoutly resisted by all good citizens:

"Because no good reason has ever been given why a traffic confessedly injurious in its effects upon the community should be granted special privileges not allowed to unobjectionable kinds of business.

"Because anything that helps to break down the immunities of the rest day imperils the interests of working people, the land over, and is a menace to Christian civilization.

"Because the records of the police courts show that when Sunday closing is enforced Monday commitments diminish.

"Because the records of the savings-banks show that when Sunday closing is enforced the average of deposits increases.

"Because it is more for the interest of the commonwealth that the extra money of wage-earners should go into the pockets of the butchers and the bakers than into the pockets of the brewers and the distillers."

The "up-state" papers seem to be mostly non-committal on the question, but the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, after speaking of Dr. Rainsford's position on the subject, says: "What Dr. Rainsford thinks about the matter is of comparatively small consequence. The great question is, Shall the quiet and order of Sunday in our cities be changed because a few establishments have been prepared to evade the Raines law? If the police of New York are properly officered, they can and will enforce the law. Repeal of a law to make policemen honest is a queer proposition." And the Troy *Record* observes: "The bright idea of permitting the saloons in New York City to remain open on Sunday in order to remove from the police force the temptation to blackmail is not meeting with general support. So radical a departure from the established practise in the United States is not to be made without opposition."

The New York *Sun* and *Tribune* comment favorably upon a local-option plan proposed by Dr. I. K. Funk in a letter to *The Sun*. *The Tribuue* says: "Some such measure as is here suggested, if carefully thought out, wisely advocated and clearly shown to have the weight of intelligent opinion in this city behind it, might command the approval of the legislature. We do not believe that a bill drawn on radically different lines can be, or, indeed, ought to be, passed." Dr. Funk's suggestion is as follows:

"To legalize the Sunday saloon bids fair to be a first fruit of the great reform victory. This will prove a most thorny road. All the temperance societies of the State, the united clergy, Protestant and Catholic, with few exceptions, the almost united motherhood, are forces that it is not wise to antagonize. The reform government will make a grievous mistake if it handicaps itself at the start by cooling the enthusiastic support of these classes. Besides, there is a big majority—'hayseed morality' we may call it—to overcome in the legislature. At its best, it is a beastly business that justifies words like these of John Sherman in *Success* of last December: 'Abandon liquor as you would abandon a pestilence, for liquor wrecks more lives than all of the horrors of the world combined.' But the evils that Mr. Jerome and our mayor-elect aim to correct by Sunday opening are real. How can they be met squarely in a way that will take them out of politics? It seems to me in only one way. This is a democracy—the majority should rule. Let us settle the liquor question in New York City by a ward local option. At a special election in the spring, or at the next regular fall election, let these questions be submitted to the voters:

"Shall liquor license be granted in this ward? Yes—. No—.

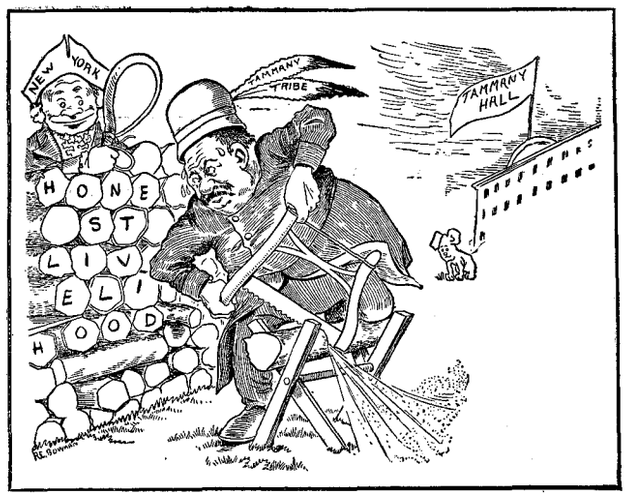
"Shall saloons be permitted to open from 2 to 10 P.M., on Sunday? Yes—. No—.

"In the effort to carry this measure through the legislature I feel sure there can be secured a union of nearly all temperance forces in the State, as well as of all fair-minded liquor men. On the other hand, a legislative enactment to open the saloons on Sunday will be fought desperately at every inch of its progress. Let the majority rule. If this segregates the evil, it will be done by the consent only of the locality which desires and votes for it. Men elected as were Low and Jerome can not but see the meaning in the words of Lincoln after Gettysburg, 'Gentlemen, there are unseen forces.'"

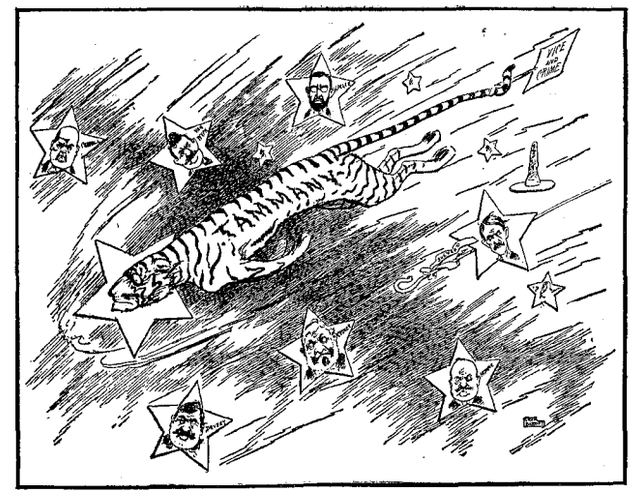
It is, however, considered extremely doubtful whether the legislature will change the present law. The Republicans have 35 senators out of 50, and 108 assemblymen out of 150 in the coming session, and can pass any laws they deem wise; but the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"It may be taken for granted that the legislature will not consent to any material modification of the present excise laws in this city. The 'up-state' legislator is an uncertain personage on many issues, but on the 'American Sabbath' he stands as immovable as the everlasting hills. 'Put me down,' says Senator Green of Binghamton, 'as in favor of the American Sabbath.' That will be the attitude of the overwhelming majority of members from other sections of the State. They will not consider for a second the wishes of the people of this city in the matter; they are not sent to Albany by votes cast in New York City, but by votes cast in other sections of the State, and they are after the support of people who sincerely believe that all liquor-selling on Sunday is a crime, that all concession to the tastes and habits of foreign-born elements of the population in this matter is a concession to the devil and a deadly blow to American morality and American institutions. It is useless to hope to move the rural legislator who has his eye on this body of voters. They control the political situation in his district, and that is final with him."

The Prohibitionist *New Voice* declares that the "reform forces" in New York have won "*the most overwhelming defeat*



CONGRESS WILL RECOMMEND THAT ALL INDIANS GO TO WORK.
This makes it rather hard on a certain Eastern tribe.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*



OUR NOVEMBER LEONIDS.
Shooting Stars that were recently visible in New York.
—*The New York Tribune.*

TAMMANY IN CARTOON.

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that men ever struggled for . . . because in securing the election of Mr. Low, and for the purpose of securing that election, the so-called best people of New York have defiled themselves by an alliance with the most unclean, despicable, and devilish force in the city's life, namely, the gin-mill." It goes on:

"Under such circumstances as this it was that the best people, the churches, the great religious editors and their journals, the influential preachers and bishops, joined hands with the gin-mill to elect a mayor acceptable to the liquor traffic and to the church! And they won, *and are thanking GOD for it!* . . . To win under such circumstances is, for righteousness, not a victory, but a defeat."

ALABAMA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

BY a majority of about 30,000, Alabama has ratified the work of its Constitutional Convention and adopted a constitution which will have the effect of disfranchising the great majority of the negroes in that State. The provisions of the new constitution, as they apply to the suffrage, are as follows (we condense from the Mobile *Register*):

The constitution provides both a temporary and a permanent plan of registration. Under the temporary plan, in force to January 1, 1903, any man can vote who has the ordinary qualifications of an American citizen, and has paid his poll taxes. Under the plan that goes into effect January 1, 1903, any man can vote provided he can read and write any article of the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and has worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment for the twelve months preceding the date of his registration; or provided he or his wife is the owner of either real estate or personal property assessed at $300 or more; or provided he has honorably served in some war, or is the descendant of one who has thus served; or provided he is "a person of good character and understands the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government." The judicial power to pass upon the character of applicants is vested in three registrars to be appointed in each county.

The new constitution has had the hearty support of practically all the daily papers of the State and of the Democratic leaders and organizations. In spite of the weighty issues involved, the Republicans seem to have waged no organized campaign of opposition. The Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.) rejoices that "the menace of an immense ignorant vote has been removed." "This is a day that has been long and eagerly looked forward to," it continues, "and now on the threshold of the new order of things it is safe to say that better conditions in public affairs will prevail." This view, however, is not shared by all the Southern papers. The Baltimore *American* (Ind.) says:

"Looking at this matter in the spirit of perfect fairness, recognizing that the South is entitled to a fair hearing, and not to virulent abuse or attack for its work, we can not see how this wholesale disfranchisement by methods which are unprejudiced can help in the solution of the race problem in that section of the country. A disfranchised black is not going to be a better citizen than a negro with the ballot, and the chances are that unless he is going to be given more encouragement than he is getting now to gain an education and acquire property, he is very apt to sink lower in the scale. The law almost puts a premium on white ignorance, while it condemns to political ostracism the ignorant negro. It is therefore impossible to figure out how such a law, tho it may guaranty white supremacy, is going to result in any improvement in citizenship. That can only be done by education of white and black alike. To that work the South must devote its energies if it hopes to make permanent the prosperity it is now enjoying."

Northern Republican papers condemn in severe terms the new suffrage provisions. The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) styles them an "unjust, unconstitutional, unrepublican discrimination." The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) declares that "the device of the 'grandfather clause' for letting in the white illiterates, and the obvious purpose to put a discriminating interpretation upon the clause regarding character and understanding, make the constitution an iniquitous instrument of disfranchisement." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), on the other hand, points out that "the negroes are not absolutely, but only conditionally, disfranchised." It continues:

"As such partial disfranchisement has been deemed necessary as a means of protection against illiterate and corrupt rule, there should be grave hesitation in applying any harsh corrective legislation. It should in justice be assumed that the white people of the South may be trusted to deal with the race question with greater wisdom than the people of the North, who are not in a situation to fully understand it or to feel the weight of responsibility involved in suitable decision. . . . The only mistake made in the South has been in the application of the rule of disfranchisement so as to favor white men."

Alabama is the fifth State to embody in its constitution suffrage provisions directed against the negro, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, and North Carolina being its predecessors. Virginia will probably take similar action. "At present," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "no other State seems in a mood to meddle with the question, and there are only two or three where the negro population is large enough to excuse agitation of it."

PRESS COMMENT ON ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

WHILE the Schley court of inquiry rigidly excluded all evidence regarding Admiral Sampson's conduct (except such evidence as also related directly to the conduct of Admiral Schley), the newspapers do not by any means adopt a similar course in their running commentary upon the case, and this volunteer newspaper court of inquiry into Admiral Sampson's conduct and character has advocates, for him and against, as earnest as those participating in the official inquiry that was held in Washington. The Washington *Post*, for instance, says that it does not altogether credit "the reports spread by his friends and adherents, that Admiral Sampson is wrecked in body and mind to an extent which would make it improper and even cruel to put him on the stand and compel him to answer for his share in the movement against Admiral Schley, which has been almost entirely designed and prosecuted for his individual benefit"; and it goes on to observe:

"We are not so sure that, now the danger of cross-examination has been averted, Admiral Sampson may not appear again in all his old-time health and vigor and with the same old carboy of vitriol with which the public is familiar. However that may be, up to to-day those who appear to be his friends and the supporters of the ridiculous pretensions he made in his 'Fourth of July present to the American people' telegram, and in his claims afterward, have solemnly asserted his affliction by aphasia, which makes a man say one thing when he means another. Possibly if the strict rule of copperization could be applied to Sampson's statements, publications, side remarks, and comments during the past few years, his alleged malady might furnish the key to a fairly accurate review on his part of events with which he was not in any sense identified, and of which he was always in ignorance except as a matter of hearsay. . . . Exit Sampson. The court of inquiry has been, under cover, his forum to conduct a prosecution, and the results of the effort in his behalf have not been as golden as the prize-money he received for being out of the great battle won by Admiral Schley. It is not his forum for defense against the record and the eternal truths of the West Indian naval campaign. If he wants one he has only in his turn to ask for a court of inquiry. We have no doubt that President Roosevelt would gladly furnish him with one."

The Nashville *Banner*, too, thinks that even the claim that

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the battle of Santiago was fought on Admiral Sampson's plan has been discredited. It says:

"Before the court was convened there were many of Schley's friends who accepted the theory that Sampson was, in a large sense, the organizer of the victory at Santiago; that he laid all the plans, which were carried out by his subordinates in his absence. The evidence adduced in the court of inquiry has completely dispelled that theory. Sampson is more eliminated than ever from any connection with the fight. The theory of a previously arranged plan of battle has been overthrown. The fighting was as the exigencies of the occasion determined, and Schley gave it direction. Captain Clark, of the *Oregon*, confirms all of the officers on the *Brooklyn* in the statement that there were signals from the commodore's ship. 'Close up and follow the flag' was one of these signals. It was to the point and is likely to become historic.

"Sampson's plan of battle, it was developed in the course of the inquiry, was to destroy the first Spanish ship that came out in the mouth of the harbor, and thus prevent the egress of the others. He was apparently clinging to the impractical idea he had in sending the *Merrimac* into the harbor entrance. This plan failed in the initiative, and another, the plan Schley had originally advised, was carried out."

The defenders of Admiral Sampson, while less numerous, perhaps, or at least less outspoken, than his critics, are not less in earnest. The Nashville *American*, for example, declares:

"Sampson has been denounced, abused, and slandered most viciously, unjustly, and outrageously. In no case or instance of which we have any knowledge has partizan bitterness or envenomed ignorance been more active, reckless, and unrelenting than in the assaults that have been made upon the character of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, who is recognized by the most capable judges and the highest authorities in naval matters as one of the ablest and most efficient officers in the American navy. In natural ability, educated knowledge, sound judgment, courage, integrity, and high character he is ranked with the highest by the great body of naval officers, whose opinions are certainly more intelligent and more to be respected than those of inland critics and newspaper seamen whose natural and excusable ignorance in such matters does not prevent them from posing before the public as competent judges and capable critics."

And the Topeka *Capital*, similarly, declares that Admiral Sampson "has been unfairly attacked and slandered and traduced as if he were almost a traitor to the country"; and it goes on to say:

"There has not from first to last been a syllable of testimony or evidence going to show fault on Sampson's part. This is one of the reasons why *The Capital* defends him against malicious and vindictive attacks. Sampson was appointed commander of the fleet because he was next in line to Admiral Sicard, but this was not the sole reason. It was Sampson whose genius had designed the guns on the vessels of the navy. It was Sampson, in fact, who had designed the gun factory that built the guns. More than any other man he had planned the factory that built the armor that protects the vessels of the navy. He had contracted for and supervised the construction of both the armor and the guns. As one of the greatest authorities on ordnance in the world, he had supervised the construction of all those parts of the American vessels which have to do with ordnance. Just prior to the outbreak of hostilities it was Sampson who as chief of staff had organized the target practise and gunnery and discipline of the fleet. He was so uncommonly qualified for ranking officer of the South Atlantic fleet on the retirement of Admiral Sicard that he received the position.

"Had Sampson been present with the fleet at the moment Cervera started out, the present controversy would never have arisen. He would have gone down to history as one of the greatest American naval heroes. He missed his chance by half an hour. The accident of his going to confer with Shafter at the moment Cervera dashed out can not rob him of his just reward for long, faithful, and invaluable services of his country and for such efficient work in building the American navy as can be claimed for no other officer in it."

"MR. DOOLEY'S" MEDITATIONS ON THE BOOKER WASHINGTON DINNER.

ALTHO the Chicago saloon-keeper who was the original of Mr. Dunne's famous "Mr. Dooley" died a couple of weeks ago, it is evident that his soul is marching on. His latest discourse to his friend Hennessy is brought out by the fact that the President has been "havin' a coon to dinner at the White House." The dinner incident, he thinks, is "goin' to be th' roonation iv Prisidint Tiddy's chances in th' South":

"Thousan's iv men who wudden't have voted fr'm him undher anny circumstances has declared that undher no circumstances wud they now vot f'r him. He's lost near ivry State in th' South.

"Th' gran' ol' commonwealth iv Texas has deserted th' banner iv th' Raypublican party, an' Mississippi will cast her unanimous counted vote again him. Onless he can get support fr'm Matsachoosetts or some other State where th' people don't care annything about th' naygur excipt to dislike him, he'll be beat sure.

"I don't suppose he thought iv it whin he ast me cultured but swarthy friend Booker T. They'd been talkin' over th' race problem an' th' Cubian war an' th' prospects iv th' race an' th' Cubian war, an' th' future iv th' naygro an' th' Cubian war, an' findin' Booker T. was inthrested in important public subjects like th' Cubian war, th' Prisidint ast him to come up to th' White House an' ate dinner an' have a good long talk about th' Cubian war.

"'Ye'll not be th' first Wash'ton that's et there," he says. 'Th' other was no rilitive, or at laste,' says Booker T., 'he'd hardly own me,' he says. 'He might,' says th' Prisidint, 'if ye'd been in th' neighborhood iv Mt. Vernon in his time,' he says. 'Annyhow,' he says, 'come up. I'm goin' to thry an experiment,' he says. 'I want to see will all th' pitchers iv th' Prisidints befure Lincoln fall out iv th' frames whin ye come in,' he says. An' Booker wint. So wud I. So wud annywan. I'd go if I had to black up.

"I didn't hear that th' guest done annything wrong at th' table. Fr'm all I can larn, he hung his hat on th' rack an' used proper discrimination between th' knife an' th' fork, an' ast f'r nawthin' that had to be sint out f'r. They was no mark on th' tablecloth where his hands rested, an' an inventory iv th' spoons afther his departure showed that he had used gintlemanly resthraint.

"At th' con-clusion iv th' festivities he wint away, lavin' his illusthrees frind standin' on th' top iv San Joon Hill, an' thought no more about it. Th' ghost iv th' other Wash'ton didn't appear to break a soop tureen over his head. P'raps where George is he has to assocyate with many mimbers of th' Booker branch on terms iv akequality.

"I don't suppose they have partitions up in th' other wurruld like th' kind they have in th' cars down South. They can't be anny Crow Hivin. I wondher how they keep up race supreemacy. Maybe they get on without it. Annyhow I wasn't worrid about Booker T. I have me own share iv race prejoodice, Hinnissy. Ne'er a man an' brother has darkened this threshold since I've had it or will but th' whitewasher.

"But I don't mind sayin' that I'd rather ate with a coon thin have wan wait on me. I'd sooner he'd handle his own food thin mine. F'r me, if anny thumb must be in th' gravy, lave it be white if ye please. But this wasn't my dinner an' it wasn't my house, an' I hardly give it a thought.

"But it hit th' Sunny Southland. No part iv th' counthry can be more gloomy whin it thries thin th' Sunny Southland, an' this here ivint sint a thrill iv horror through ivry newspaper fr'm th' Pattymack to th' Sugar Belt. 'Fr'm time immemoryal,' says wan paper I read, 'th' sacred rule at th' White House has been, whin it comes to dinner, please pass th' dark meat. It was a wise rule an' founded on thrue principles. . . . Th' las' enthrinchmint of socyal supeeryority in th' South is th' dinin'-room, an' there we will defind it with our sacred honor. We will not on'y defind our own dinin'-room, but ivry other man's, so that in time, if th' Prisidint iv th' United States wants to ate with a naygur, he'll have to put on a coat iv burnt cork an' go to th' woodshed. Manetime we hear that th' white man in Alabama that voted f'r Rosenfelt las' year has come out again him. Th' tide has turned.'

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"So there ye are. An' f'r th' life iv me I can't tell which is right. But I think th' Prisidint's place is a good dale like mine. I believe that manny an honest heart bates beneath a plaid vest, but I don't like a naygur. Howiver, Hinnissy, if Fate, as Hogan said, had condimned me to start in business on th' Levee, I'd sarve th' black man that put down th' money as quick as I wud th' white. I feel I wudden't, but I know I wud. But bein' that I'm up here in this Cowcasyan neighborhood, I spurn th' dark coin.

"They'se very little iv it annyhow, an' if anny iv me proud customers was f'r to see an unshackled slave lanin' again this bar, it'd go hard with him an' with me. Me frinds has no care f'r race supeeryority. A raale supeeryor race niver thinks iv that. But black an' white don't mix, Hinnissy, an' if it wint th' rounds that Dooley was handin' out rayfrishmint to th' colored popylation, I might as well change in me license.

"So be th' Prisident. They'se nawthin' wrong in him havin' me frind Booker T. up to dinner. That's a fine naygur man, an' if me an' th' Prisidint was in a private station, d'ye mind, we cud f'rget th' color iv th' good man an' say, 'Booker T., stretch ye'r legs in front iv th' fire while I go out to th' butcher's f'r a pound of pork chops.' But bein' that I—an' th' Prisidint—is public sarvants, an' manny iv our customers has onrais'nable prejoodices, an' afther all 'tis to thim I've got to look f'r me support, I put me hand on his shoulder an' says I:

"'Me colored frind, I like ye an' ye're idjacation shows ye're a credit to th' South that it don't desarve, an' I wud swear black was white f'r ye, but swearin' it wudden't make it so, an' I know mos' iv me frinds thinks th' thirteenth amindmint stops at th' dure-shtep, so if ye don't mind, I'll ask ye to leap through th' dure with ye'er hat whin th' clock sthrikes sivin.'

"'Tis not me that speaks, Hinnissy. 'Tis th' job. Dooley th' plain citizen says: 'Come in, Rastus!' Dooley's job says: 'If ye come, th' r-rest will stay away.' An' I'd like to do something f'r th' naygur too."

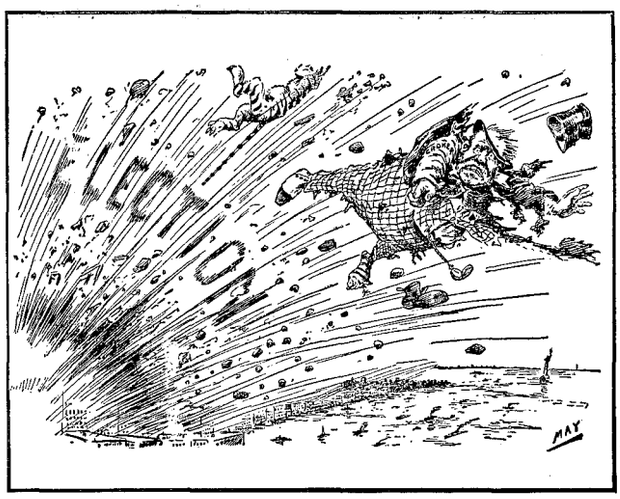
And when Mr. Hennessy asks, "What wud ye do?" Mr. Dooley replies: "I'd take away his right to vote an' his right to ate at th' same table, an' his right to ride in th' cars, an' even his sacred right to wurruk. I'd take thim all away an' give him th' on'y right he needs nowadays in th' South." "What's that?" "Th' right to live. If he cud start with that, he might make something iv himsilf."

REORGANIZING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE cry of "reorganization," that has been raised by certain papers after every Democratic defeat in recent years, is now heard in New York City as a result of the Tammany disaster. And just as it has been a noticeable fact in national politics that the major part of the reorganization advice to the Democrats has been offered by the Republican papers, so in New York it is the papers that have been most active in fighting Tammany that are now most forward in prescribing remedies. According to these papers, John C. Sheehan, leader of the anti-Tammany "Independent Democracy," David B. Hill, who is reputed to be a bitter foe of Richard Croker, and Controller Bird S. Coler, who is said to be a close political friend of Mr. Hill while enjoying, at the same time, an immense personal popularity with the members of Tammany Hall, will attempt to raise up a new and more respectable Democratic organization in the metropolis upon the ruins of the old. Many papers express the hope that they will succeed, but it is pretty generally observed that they have taken a rather large contract. *The World* (Ind. Dem.) declares that New York "can never be reformed" until Richard Croker, whom it refers to as "the arrogant Boss whose revengeful, mercenary, and stupid rule has brought the party to its present disgrace and complete overthrow," is cast out. Mr. Croker says he doesn't intend to retire. The Louisville *Post* (Dem.) thinks that there is a good chance for the reorganization movement to succeed, while the Columbia *State* (Dem.) regards its success as "doubtful in the extreme." The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) expresses the hope that in dealing with Tammany "the reorganizers will be guided somewhat by the criminal code."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) believes that "not for many years has there been such a splendid opportunity as now for the creation of a new and pure Democracy in New York City," and it goes on to say:

"Tammany has been discredited at the polls as it never has been before, and it has received its punishment from men of its own political faith. Naturally, the hope of depriving Croker's



CROKER: "I have no idea of retiring from politics."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

corrupt crew of the local control of the party, of putting an end to conditions which have tainted the name of Democracy from one end of the country to the other, has grown strong over-night, and with good reason. . . . . .

"The slightest reflection will show how desirable such a change from the point of view of the National Democracy would be. Democrats the country over are rejoicing at Tammany's downfall. Some of the Kansas Democrats are already quoted as openly expressing their gratification, and as voicing their wonder why New York allowed itself to be represented by such a disreputable crowd of political blackguards as Tammany sent to the Kansas City Convention of 1900. This chance to serve the whole country may well be borne in mind by those patriotic Democrats who have longed for a true Democracy to send proper representatives to Washington, to combat the Republican policies against which the Cleveland Democracy was arrayed, and the 'criminal aggression' against foreign peoples which has been undertaken since Mr. Cleveland's time. Such a new party can be built up without any menace to the principle of non-partizanship in municipal affairs, now, we trust, firmly established by Tuesday's victory. The present unparalleled opportunity is one over which every Democrat must rejoice, and which every honest Democrat should seek to improve."

The New York *Herald* (Ind.) wants Tammany "annihilated." It says:

"Mr. Shepard's idea was to reform Tammany. But all experience, as well as common sense, shows that it can't be reformed. To think of it is folly and to attempt it a waste of time. It is not enough to defeat or overthrow it. It was overthrown after the exposure of the Tweed infamy, only to return to power later on. It met its downfall in reeking rottenness laid bare by the Lexow probe, only to rise up in greater corruption three years afterward. A like result may in time follow its present overthrow, unless the blow is driven home and the good work crowned with annihilation.

"The notorious fact is that Tammany rule is not democracy, but self-seeking oligarchy. It is the autocratic sway of the few for their own gain at the public expense and to the public detriment. Its very name has become a synonym for political plunder and official corruption the world over. Twice within less than a decade its riotous excesses have aroused decent citizens to a pitch of indignation that swept all before it. But more is

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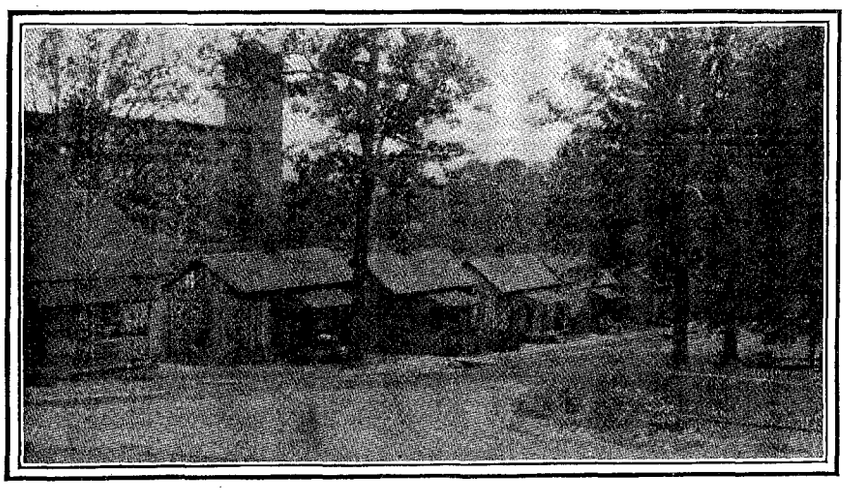
needed than mere defeat—more than 'turning the rascals out.' The whole vicious system must be exterminated and an end put forever to debauching practises and methods. The knife must be applied as to a ravaging cancer in the body politic. The very name of Tammany should be dropped, to become a thing remembered only through its ill fame."

CHILD-LABOR IN THE SOUTH, AGAIN.

AN appeal "to the press and the people of New England" on the subject of child-labor, signed by ex-Governor Thomas G. Jones and other well-known citizens of Alabama, added to renewed attempts to effect legislation in Southern States restricting the employment of children in mills, has brought this question to the fore again. In the appeal from Alabama the ground is taken that a large share of the responsibility for the employment of children in Southern mills rests with Massachusetts capitalists. Recent protective legislation, says the appeal, was repealed by the Alabama legislature, "as a concession to the demands of a mill removed from the East and operated here by Massachusetts capital." It is further stated that "while the proportion of the children under twelve in our Northern and Southern mills is approximately the same, yet in the mills representing Northern investments the actual number of such children employed is twice as great as the number found in the mills controlled by Southern capital."

"To this appeal," declares the Chicago *Evening Post*, "Massachusetts can not turn a deaf ear. And the awakening should not end there. Illinois and every other enlightened commonwealth of the country should protest against the evils of child labor, not only in the South, but in every part of this free land." *The Textile World* (Boston, November) says:

"It will be better for the South, as well as for the whole country, to apply to that section the laws for the restriction of child labor and the hours of labor, which have proved by many years' trial in other sections of the country to develop a better class of operatives and citizens. . . . While those who are temporarily benefited by long hours of labor in the way of increased profits of manufacturing may oppose the movement, and possibly delay its progress, there is back of it the force of public sentiment, which can not be resisted and which will sooner or later make itself felt."

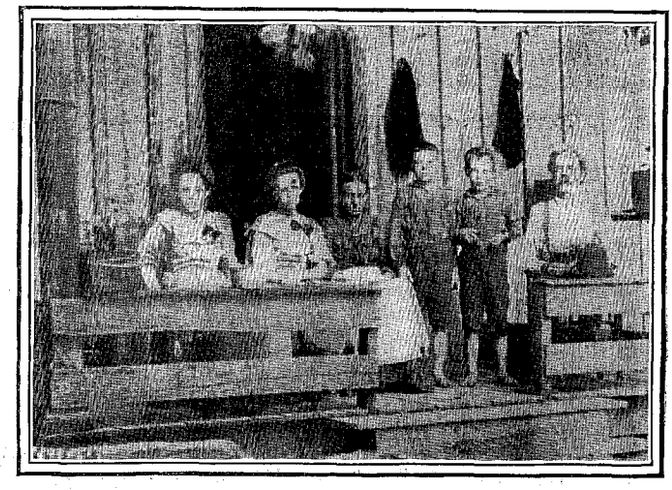


"HAPPY HOLLOW," EXPOSITION MILLS, ATLANTA, GA. SCORES OF CHILD WORKERS COME FROM THESE "HOMES" (?).
Courtesy of *The Independent*.

The Manufacturer's Record (Baltimore), on the other hand, deprecates "State interference" between employer and employed, and thinks that voluntary agreements on the part of the employers will gradually solve the problems of child-labor. It continues:

"Whatever a few half-thinking theorists or wily demagogs may do, the South, as well as any other section, will deny the right of self-constituted critics, generally misinformed or deliberately misleading, to question it about its purposes in regard to its labor. Persistence in such impudent questioning is likely only to check the movement for the amelioration of the condition of the persons fortunate enough to be employees of the Southern cotton-mill owners, the genuineness of which is evidenced in many notable ways.

"The real friend of Southern labor will leave Southern em-



THESE TWO BOYS AT PRESENT SUPPORTING THE ENTIRE FAMILY BY THEIR WORK IN THE MILLS.
Courtesy of *The Independent*.

ployers and Southern employees to work out the problem for themselves, without mistaken or malicious interference from without."

In a recent issue of *The Independent* (New York), Leonora Beck Ellis calls attention to the backwardness of child-labor legislation in the Southern States, as compared with other countries. She says:

"England began her fight on the giant evil a hundred years ago; and, altho the conflict lasted with varing issues for more than half a century, the good cause, under such leaders as the clear-sighted Earl of Shaftesbury, ultimately won a complete victory. Russia, France, Germany, Austria, and finally New England, went through the same phases of industrial development, met the same problem, and each, after painfully grappling with it for a shorter or longer period, solved it as England did, by entirely removing the child of tender age from the factory and restricting the hours and conditions of labor for all under sixteen years.

"But in the Southern States of our enlightened republic no such righteous solution has been attained. Absorbed in the rapid development of her new source of wealth, the South is pushing on blindly, drawing to its uses every available tool, refusing to recognize any sacrifice when she consumes the powers and lives of little children for grossly material ends, obstinately forgetting that she can have no future except that founded upon the intelligence of her coming generations.

"With a pardonable arrogance we boast of South Carolina's mighty strides in cotton manufacturing; in fact, the whole world looks on in amazement at what this small State has achieved in the last ten years. But we admit with shame that 25 per cent. of her mill operatives, working sixty-six hours per week, are children under fourteen years of age! That means something like 12,000 wizened little toilers in South Carolina alone. Let this small host be assembled in one spot, called suddenly together into a ghastly mimic army by reverberating drum-beat, let it be paraded, rank and file, in its unspeakableness, before South Carolina's lawmakers,—the appalling spectacle would so possess and haunt each man of them that the evil would be at once obliterated from the length and breadth of the land."

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AGREEMENT AMONG THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

THE fact that the transcontinental railroads that were engaged in such a gigantic struggle last May have reached a peaceful agreement is looked upon by the press as a matter of far-reaching importance; for if the agreement shall extend to the question of rates, as well as to the question of financial control, then the entire railroad system west of the Mississippi will be in one great combination. Whether the agreement extends so far as that, however, has not been made public. The main points secured by the adjustment appear to be that the Hill-Morgan group of capitalists regain control of the Northern Pacific road, which they lost in the melée last spring, and the Gould-Harriman group receive for it a half-interest in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road (which they lost last spring), a 20 per cent. interest in the new Northern Securities Company (the consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads), and a large sum in cash.

What the newspapers are most interested in, however, is the general fact that these vast railroad interests have reached an agreement, and they argue that if they can agree upon one point they can agree upon all, and, as the Boston *Transcript* says, "the fanciful idea of a 'United States Railroad' looms up before the mind as the crowning act of this era of combinations." This possibility, however, does not excite alarm in New York papers. *The Wall Street Journal* says that "it is well for the country that there should be railway harmony between the Mississippi River and the Pacific coast, and well, also, that there should be financial peace in Wall Street." And the New York *Journal* says similarly: "Thus far the engineers of the railroad combination have been doing a most useful public work. They will continue to do a useful public work until the last independent road is brought into the general system." The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The country is not alarmed as it would have been a few years ago. It has discovered that discriminations, an inevitable feature of competition, are more injurious than high rates; it has observed how disastrous railway rate-wars are, and it has noticed that the railway systems are gradually—and not very slowly—passing into the hands of a small number of men whose energies are directed to increasing business, rather than to squeezing the last cent that can be got out of existing traffic. Legislation for the control of railways has almost entirely failed; management by railway men, pure and simple, has resulted in much oppression and competition; the control is now passing rapidly into the hands of great financiers, and it is not unlikely that the public as well as the shareholders will have occasion to feel satisfaction at this latest development in the evolution of railway management."

The New York *Sun* believes that "the industrial world, in all its phases, has received enormous benefit by what has happened," and it goes on to say:

"The radical difficulty in the Western railroad situation has been rate-cutting. This is usually spoken of as a money loss solely affecting the railroads themselves and their stockholders. But the worst evil about it was its damage to the business interests of the country. No merchant could ship goods or pay for their shipment to him with the slightest degree of certainty that he was not paying more for the same service than was his neighbor. Some merchants were enabled to make large fortunes, others were ruined, and the mercantile community as a whole had just cause for complaint against the railroads for what was going on. No one supposes that in future rate-cutting in the West will be totally abolished; but there will be far less of it in the future than there ever was in the past. Freight tariffs will be the same to one man as to another. The injustice and positive criminality of the old system disappears, and the moderation and fair play of a more enlightened management takes its place.

"This is the meaning of the settlement of the Northern Pacific controversy."

TERRITORIES ANXIOUS FOR STATEHOOD.

IT seems likely that a strong effort will be made during the coming session of Congress to obtain Statehood for New Mexico, with a population of about 200,000, Arizona with 125,000, Oklahoma with 400,000, and possibly Indian Territory with 400,000. B. S. Rodey, the delegate in Congress from New Mexico, writes us that "New Mexico has just had a very largely attended Statehood convention which passed a set of strong resolutions for admission to the Union by the next Congress"; and at the same time the news comes that Oklahoma and Indian Territory will ask Congress to unite them and admit the united territory as a State. Arizona has been anxious for Statehood for a long time.

The Denver *News* says of New Mexico's claim:

"The rightfulness of the claims of New Mexico for admission as a State has been so often presented in these columns that it is necessary only to approve and applaud the work of the convention at Albuquerque, and again urge that Congress pay heed to the request of her people. It is fifty-five years since, by proclamation from the palace at Santa Fé, General Kearny declared New Mexico annexed to the United States. Two years later this proclamation was affirmed and ratified by treaty, and by that treaty admission to the Union was promised the people of the new Territory. More than half a century has elapsed and that pledge is still unredeemed. For nearly two decades, or ever since the advent of the railroads, New Mexico has been abundantly prepared for Statehood. Only the prejudice of Eastern States against more new Western States keeps New Mexico in a territorial condition. The sentiment is grossly unjust."

The Baltimore *Sun*, however, reminds the Territories that they are pawns in the great game of politics, and must expect to be treated accordingly. It says:

"Before any States are admitted by the Fifty-seventh Congress it is safe to say that the political effect and probable complexion of their electoral and senatorial vote will be carefully considered A Republican Congress is not apt to be overhasty in creating votes for a Democratic Presidential candidate. . . . Arizona is Democratic, and New Mexico most probably so, altho it is at present represented at Washington by a Republican delegate. Indian Territory is also Democratic. The population of Oklahoma has increased so much recently that its political complexion is at present in doubt. This new Territory has grown so rapidly that its admission can not be much longer denied. Several States having a smaller population than New Mexico have been admitted to the Union, but it has been urged against the admission of New Mexico that the character of its population, being largly Mexican and not speaking the English language, is not such as to make self-government entirely safe. This is the alleged cause of refusal to admit New Mexico. But the real cause may be the fear that it would send Democratic Senators to Washington. It has not always been the custom in Congress to let considerations of the welfare of the candidate for admission or the welfare of the country control the admission of new States. It has been determined rather by questions of party expediency."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

TURKEY will do the giving and France will do the thanking.—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

THE Sultan almost always plays good ball until about the fifth inning.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

THE great work of telling Congress what it ought to do will now be formally taken up.—*The Washington Star.*

THOSE creditors of the Sultan who do not posses war-ships are entitled to sympathy.—*The Baltimore American.*

MOST of the Tammany faithful office-holders will need inoculation with the work microbe.—*The New York World.*

THE next glorious thing for Mayor Low is to be written up by William Allen White.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

ANYBODY desiring to pay cash for some valuable experience in the exposition line may address Buffalo, N. Y.—*The Washington Star.*

IT is perhaps too late this year to attempt to settle the football games at The Hague court of arbitration, but something of the sort should be attempted before another season.—*The Chicago News.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

IS PORTRAYAL OF THE NUDE INCONGRUOUS IN AMERICAN ART?

IN a plea for the development of an art distinctively American, Ada Cone urges that one of the reasons therefor is that America has a moral development which will not permit her to resort to the means by which the French, for example, "keep a semblance of life in the fine art cadaver." To French art, as a model for art systems here, this writer (*Contemporary Review*, September) is most of all opposed. She says:

"In order to speak to the senses it has resorted to sensuality, which is a sign that it is in great straits. These nude women, with dissolute faces and more dissolute poses, seem to have been seen in pothouses between absinthes. This characteristic is not confined to the mediocre among French artists. I invoke the work of the sculptor most in view to-day, Rodin. This artist had a pavilion to himself at the World's Fair. A large number of the pieces he showed there were of nude women, rolled and bent and twisted into ignoble postures which could not be described, or even imagined, by people of sensibility, and of nude men and women amorously interlaced in poses which would certainly have surprised the Greeks, and which were perhaps never before exposed to the public. I know it is shocking to speak of them, tho such is the aberration that it is perfectly proper for young American and English girls to go and see them, and to hang over them with the eyes of pretended connoisseurs. If the air of this exhibition was surcharged with sensuality—one may ask what sort of Saturnalia can reign in studios where such scenes are reproduced from life, and then one may realize to what depth this art has fallen since Fra Angelico's time. This is not perversity on the part of the artists; it is the logical condition of an art essentially imitative, which, disdaining to be of pedagogic use as illustration, and having no longer any religious mission, finds the need to explain its reason for being. The French artists have the courage of the situation.

"I appeal to all who have followed the annual Salons; this art is as barren of esthetic expression as it is of ideas. The religious section of sculpture for church purposes, fallen so low as to be refused access to art-galleries, is of revolting naturalism, with emaciated Christs covered with coagulated blood and Marys weeping tears of real crystal; while for the annual crop of pictures, I should be curious to see the visitor who had walked through the recent galleries not to say without fatigue but without heartsickness, who could say he had found in this at once complicated and puerile technique any repose, any sensuous pleasure. The French have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage."

We are trying to develop a native art by applying the processes of Europe, this writer says, and she believes it is an error to do so. She contends that we have, without sufficient reason, placed France in the position of an authority, whereas America should have an art of her own, based on modern development. And so she says:

"This [French] art is particularly incongruous in America because life there is less based on tradition than elsewhere. The educated populace has grown past the age of symbols, and each unit of it is occupied with problems of the future. American life is ordered, not from the top down, but from the humble upward, and an American art, to be consistent, should be the speech of the people. A democracy expects all its members to be useful, but what can it profit the community that a man should spend his time in imitating nature? Such effort is sterile, and the more talent it has consumed the more deplorable it is. A truly democratic art is one which exalts materials into beauty for the benefit of all. The artist, if he succeeds, has interpreted the life around him, and his work becomes the common patrimony. Again, a community which professes to develop the powers of all its members makes a strange mistake in choosing for a model ideal an art which is exclusively a masculine expression. This art limps, and the large number of women now pursuing it does not disqualify the statement, neither was it a caprice when the young men of the Beaux-Arts mobbed the young women admitted to the school two years ago. The French system has pretended, from the first, to have an art made by men only. Women have been excluded from its schools and its honors, and they have been cut off from the classical, philosophical, and dogmatic knowledge for which in the past it has professed to be the vehicle. It has been an art exclusively by men exclusively for men, a singularity which, if I am not mistaken, marks it off from all other art that the world has seen. In all times elsewhere, wherever there has been an art, in India, in China, in Persia, in the deserts of Arabia, esthetic creation has been the work in common of men and women. America should aspire to a complete art, based on modern development, and for this the world has given no model. It is all to create."

Returning to the portrayal of the nude as a prominent feature of French art, and again asserting her opinion that this unfits that art for a model for ourselves, this writer goes on to say:

"The nude is absurd in an English community. I know this opinion is likely to be jeered at, just as would have been in Poussin's day a protestation against picturing Frenchmen in the togas of the ancient Greeks. The toga was a ground dogma, and so to-day is nudity. Both fashions have the same psychological origin, a desire to substitute for the work of creating beauty a beauty ready made, with in the last case a preoccupation the more. If our artists undertake the subject they go by a false route, and the sentiment of the community is betrayed in their work; I want for illustration of it no more than the nude women painted over the door of the United States pavilion at the Paris Exposition, who had the air of modest Americans undressed to be shown to the world. We have not the habit of nudity. Has anybody except equatorial savages and a clique of French painters who live among the Phrynes of Montmartre?

"The French follow logic boldly, wherever it takes them. We do not; if it runs against moral habit we prefer compromises and mediocrity, and for this reason, because either way we take it this art must always be handicapped for us, it is not a suitable means for English expression. Neither can English-speaking women afford to admit the degradation of women to which it has sometimes descended. Every form, grace, possible circumstance of woman's life has been violated to express the debauch and dragged to the public gaze to give stimulus to this art. Such production is a flaunting insolence in woman's regard, and is completely out of joint with our civilization."

The article is brought to a conclusion with these words:

"The United States have something better to do than to make themselves an echo of the ruin of Europe. Our geographical and social conditions are different; we face an age in which materials have acquired new meaning; in which the future proposes new questions to art which art must answer. The French system evades these problems; we are not in the habit of shirking responsibilities, and we should find solutions. It is not in imitative drawing, or in flower analyzing, or in acanthus scroll copying that we shall advance. An art to cope with the future implies the rejection of these methods. Our problems lie between us and our materials, and our art, to be truly ours and to be truly great, must be born out of the labor of the people. It is for us to learn that 'if art wishes to be divine its action must be useful to the world.'"

Vitality of the French Language.—"It is often said that the French language has less vitality and force than most of the other languages, English and German in particular, and that it is retiring and disappearing before its rivals." The *Revue Française* denies this, and supports its denial as follows:

"This pessimistic assertion has been already disproved by the extraordinary progress made by French in the Northern United States, due to the immigration of Canadian families. Switzerland furnishes a new argument against the same doctrine. At the census of 1888, the number of German-speaking persons in the Swiss republic was 2,083,097; of French-speaking persons, 634,613; of Italian-speaking persons, 155,130. In the census that has just been taken, the figures are thus altered: German, 2,319,105; French, 733,220; Italian, 222,247. If we examine these numbers in their relation to the total population, we see that, in 1888, 714 persons in 1,000 spoke German, 218 French, and 53

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Italian. To-day the German-speakers number only 697 in 1,000, while the French number 230 instead of 218 and the Italians 67 instead of 53. Certain cantons show this decrease in German with peculiar clearness, such as that of Neuchâtel, where the number of German-speaking persons has fallen from 22,000 to 17,000, corresponding to a reduction from 209 to 13 per thousand. French, then, is not so weak and so incapable of holding its own against the other European languages as we have been led to think.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE AMERICAN APPETITE FOR FICTION.

THE amount of fiction written and read in America during 1901 is evidence of an omnivorous demand. The facts presented by Talcott Williams (*Review of Reviews*, November) warrant his assertion that we are turning the current of letters into fiction on an unprecedented scale. Truly, the American people have here an apparently limitless appetite. Observe Mr. Williams's statistics:

"The year [1901] has had at least six novels which run to a circulation of 150,000, one-half as many more which reach 100,000, a score with what would once have been the phenomenal circulation of 50,000, and from forty to fifty with editions of 20,000 to 30,000. Nowadays a book scarcely moves which does less. Work out this sum, add the editions of the 800 or more novels with normal editions, and there is a novel production of not less than some 3,000,000 volumes. No flood like this exists the world over. The literary statistics of our urban quadrilateral—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston—will give you a public library circulation of 6,000,000 volumes a year, of which some 4,800,000 are novels. Our lesser libraries will nearly double this. In all, this appetite for novel-reading calls for the issue of 3,000,000 volumes, and the circulation of fiction new and old, through libraries, is some 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 volumes. I have laid bare the basis of my estimate. Any man can check that chooses. Accurate the figures are not. Approximate they are. The big sellers give a round 1,000,000 volumes a year. The next grade another 1,000,000. The crowded rank and file as many more, more rather than less. The libraries, where fiction is always 70 to 80 per cent. of the total overturn, run up to a circulation of 400,000 volumes of fiction a month in our cities. This, too, does not reckon the flood of fiction in two-thirds of our population not in cities pent and the myriad lesser circles of book circulation, with a better 'Mudie's' than Great Britain ever had in the Booklover's Library, whose orders for books are now running in sums of six figures I hesitate to quote."

This locust army of readers is not settling on the green fields of fresh fiction only. A point brought out by this writer is the inclusive character of the American choice. He says:

"In a single great store—one of the five or six largest in the country, but, after all, only one of a dozen in our four cities which hold 7,000,000 population—I find that in a year there are, roughly speaking, sold 7,000 volumes of Walter Scott, 9,000 of Thackeray, 12,000 of Eliot, and close to 20,000 volumes of Dickens. George Eliot and Thackeray sell by sets. Eliot especially, a set being a cheap present. Cooper, too, in solitary volumes like the 'Pathfinder,' runs past all the rest. Scott and Dickens sell by volumes. The sale of sets, while large in amount, is small by the side of the call for single volumes. No one in a position to judge would put the sale of Dickens in the current year at less than from 200,000 to 250,000 volumes. His own life saw no year of more. I have no manner of doubt that this twelvemonth sees 100,000 volumes of Scott bought by readers. This estimate includes all the swarm of cheap piracies, and is *by volumes*. The colleges are provincial in these things. Their reading lists show a belief that

Laurel is green for a season, and love is sweet for a day,

as they turn to the new gods of the passing moment; but for the great mass

Things long past over suffice, and men forgotten that were.

"Do you doubt these figures? Do you imagine that the stacked sets of Dickens, Scott, Cooper, Thackeray, and Eliot you see in cairns in the great department-stores are there for ornament? Do you realize that every square inch of table surface in the thronged aisles in which you will jostle for two months to come is hoarded and watched for gain like the tiny squares at the bottom of the blue clay of a Kimberley diamond-trench? Nothing is there which does not sell, which has not proved to be in the struggle for bargains the fittest for buying. Remember, too, that the vast subscription-book machinery, which thirty years ago sold gilded emptiness, is now carrying to the buyer sets and sets of standard novels, so that a half-dozen, all shapely, will be disputing the field at once, teasing your curiosity with adroit postal-cards."

Book notices or critical reviews are not what sell a book nowadays, we are told, but advertisements. By them, says Mr. Williams, a book of a certain average popular quality can be forced on the public "as certainly as a conjurer decides what card in the pack you are to draw."

"Given a certain amount of advertising in the papers, and the great department-stores must buy a certain number of a new novel, graduated to the publicity purchased in the papers, sure to awake a certain demand at the counter. Book advertising was once a decorous semiannual display in certain papers assumed to reach the 'reading public.' To-day the reading public is everybody, as much as it is for a patent medicine. At least eight patent-medicine firms yearly spend about $500,000 each in advertising. Book publicity has not reached this level, but it is moving along this line. At its birth, new fiction must shine in full-robed advertisements if it is to raise a flood-tide. The unvarying success of an Indianapolis firm—good as its novels have been from the popular viewpoint—has been due quite as much to its skill in advertising as in its prescience in selecting its fiction. I have known the new work of an author who had won but a moderate vogue to be swept into an edition reaching far up the ladder of thousands by the ingenious device of sending out 250,000 little enticing flyers, stamped with a *fleur de lis*, which spoke its praise to the legion customers of a great publication society."

The best-selling novels in America, this writer reminds us, are American in character. They have no touch of any other method in fiction. He believes that the American public, having found what it wants, has ceased reading extensively new foreign books:

"The new foreign novel once cast a long shadow in which the American author chilled and grew stunted. The eight or ten novels this year reaching the largest circulation are all by Americans, and young Americans at that. The first sign of serious fission between the tastes of the two lands came when Mrs. Grand's 'Beth's Book' missed the sale here it had in England. 'Babs the Impossible,' in which Mrs. Grand continues to air the intellectual underwear of the immature girl or woman with the reckless disregard of a village street on a Monday wash-day, has made no perceptible impression. In like way, the 'Crisis' has not hit in England. . . . . .

"English fiction sales here are large enough to make them desired of English authors, but they make no impression."

On the other hand, the foreign novel (and by this Mr. Williams means the non-English) fills a place in American critical literature which, in his judgment, it has not hitherto had in popular reading. "Zola, most popular of all, sells in a year but a few hundreds of a book."

The growing note of popular American fiction, the writer goes on to say, is action. What the public wants is crowded incident, chapters of continuous dialog, "action and always action." "The mere novel of social incident has almost ceased." Another characteristic of the American novels most in demand he finds to be their "falling into sections." He says that "classes have begun to make their claims":

"More and more, and most of all in the past year, the American novel addresses itself to a region, a State, a community, and within its appointed geographical limits the essential solidarity of American life is instinctively recognized. This is as true of 'A Daughter of France,' by Miss Mary Catherine Crowley, dealing with early Detroit, or 'Lazarre,' by Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, taking up a later side of French influence on our

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frontier annals and reviving an old myth—after a series of stories by her on the region—as in Prof. Albert Elmer Hancock's 'Henry Bourland,' a Virginia study of the war—if not the real Southerner, at least the Southerner's view of what he thinks the Southerner was—'John's John.' New England life has had very nearly a novel a week in the past year. The South ranks next, with patient realism like Mr. Will U. Harben's 'Westerfelt,' or the brooding nature sentiment of a 'Summer Hymnal' by Mr. John T. Moore. The Middle West is almost as fruitful. Even when a man of the undeniable literary skill of Mr. Paul Lawrence Dunbar addresses himself to this task in 'The Fanatics,' and portrays his race in the southern edge of Ohio, he is overborne by his personal equation, and we have instead of a story a plea."

This writer's conclusion, reached after a very broad and yet minute survey of fiction of the 1901, is that:

"Suddenly, without warning, in a movement still young, American fiction has turned to American subject, place, and motive, and found an American public which makes any other seem small indeed."

LOWLY ORIGIN OF NOBLE QUOTATIONS.

NOTHING in the curiosities of literature is so interesting as the "evolution" of popular quotations. Many of the finest and most beautiful aphorisms and sayings spring from mean and obscure literary parentage. Some are the result of ridiculous perversion of the intended signification, and a larger number are due to deliberate or unconscious misrepresentation. To accident, chance remarks of inferior writers or orators, we owe not a few of our grandest proverbial expressions.

This general fact is emphasized and abundantly illustrated by Prof. J. Churton Collins, the well-known English critic and severe censor of contemporary book reviewers, in an article on "Popular Quotations" in *The New Liberal Review*. He begins with some instances of perversion:

"We all know the famous line in Shakespeare,

'One touch of nature makes the whole world kin,'

and a most beautiful truth it seems, worthy to stand beside Terence's equally beautiful expression of catholic sentiment, 'Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto'—'I am a man, and think nothing that concerns man indifferent to me.' But misconception and the suppression of the context have given its beauty to it, for nothing could have been further from Shakespeare's intention than the meaning which has been attached to it. The line occurs in 'Troilus and Cressida,' and simply means that all mankind have this in common, that they delight in novelty.

'One touch of nature makes the whole world kin,
That all with one consent praise new-born gawds.'

"Again, we all know the proverb, 'As the tree falls, there shall it lie,' supposing it to mean that a man's fate after death will be determined by his state when he dies, thus attaching to it a most solemn moral. But a reference to the source of it, that is, the eleventh chapter of Ecclesiastes, shows that nothing can be more remote from its true meaning. All that is meant is that the discharge of rain from the clouds and the inclination of a falling tree, in other words, the times and seasons, are in the hands of God, and out of the husbandman's control, and all that concerns him is to be diligent about the work which he has in hand. Another curious perversion, but a perversion made as early as Seneca, is the often-quoted 'Art is long and time is short.' This is the first of the aphorisms of the Greek physician Hippocrates, and what he means is that the critical moment when medical assistance can be of avail is soon passed, but that medical science is slow and laborious, and so not up to time. The erroneous substitution of a future tense for a present has given us the celebrated 'Magna est veritas et prævalebit'—'Great is truth, and it will prevail.' The quotation is from the Vulgate version of the forty-first verse of the fourth chapter of Esdras (third book), where it has no such meaning as we, by turning a present tense into a future, attach to it, but simply means, great is truth and mighty above all things. But perhaps the most extraordinary instance of perversion is the well-known English proverb, 'First catch your hare and then cook it.' It has always been assumed that this precept is to be found in Mrs. Glasse's celebrated book on cookery, a work well known to our great-grandmothers. But what Mrs. Glasse says is something very different. She is giving directions for what is called 'casing' the hare, that is, for wrapping it in paper and basting it with gravy; and in describing this process in cookery she says, 'first *case* your hare,' and out of this misconception has sprung the proverb."

The proverb "Curses, like young chickens, come home to roost," is supposed to come from some Greek writer; it was uttered by a cracked, half-witted fellow named Tyler, a relative of Southey. "A poet is born, not made," comes from a Roman historian of no note or consequence, who was incapable of so immortal a saying, but who simply said that "not every year is a king or poet born."

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," has its germ in a couplet to be found in Garth's "Dispensary." The line in "Lochiel's Warning"—"Coming events cast their shadows before"—was dictated to Campbell in a dream. On awaking from sleep he found himself repeating "events that are coming cast their shadows before." Thus, allowing for a slight verbal alteration, a dream gave us what is now a household word."

IS ANGLO-SAXON LITERATURE BECOMING ISOLATED?

WITH a reservation as to France (and by no means a sweeping reservation), Mr. Edmund Gosse declares that the continent of Europe has ceased within the last ten years to express interest in Anglo-Saxon literature. In *The Cosmopolitan* (November) he recalls that somebody in the eighteenth century said that when Europe looked through the intellectual telescope she invariably turned it upon England. All that is changed, says Mr. Gosse. "At the beginning of the twentieth century that telescope is never—except by certain Frenchmen—turned upon England at all." To quote his language further:

"That enormous aid which the knowledge of English gave to Rousseau in his work of transforming the sympathies and thought of France would be lacking now to a German or Russian or Scandinavian reformer, because, whatever use he made of his telescope, he would never dream of focusing it upon London or New York. The corelation of the small cultures, and their independence of all stimulus which does not come from the continent of Europe, is very curious, and, in my judgment, has been strangely overlooked. It has grown during the last few years so rapidly, and so exclusively, that it seems to be worthy of notice from a political point of view. Taine dwelt on the ethnological character of literature, and said that each nation would always find something to express which would be of interest only to itself. But in the short years which divide us from Taine much has happened, and now it seems as tho continental Europe had broken down the ethnological barriers and had formed an intellectual commonwealth from which England and America only are excluded."

This condition of things on the Continent is scarcely noticed, says the writer, because an exactly similar process of isolation has set in among ourselves:

"Each year closes our Anglo-Saxon society more and more completely against the infiltration of foreign ideas, and leaves our race more and more dependent on itself for its intellectual refreshment and the correction of its mental errors. There is no doubt about it that this is a direct outcome of the 'imperial' idea, which has in such rapid and such momentous forms come to the front in England and America. 'We don't care to know what foreigners think,' is a phrase forever on the lips of those about us. And its corollary is, 'Oh, if they want to teach us anything, they must learn English, and we will see whether it is worth our notice.' This takes for granted the fact that if a

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foreigner has anything to impart, he will be only too glad to divulge it to an English-speaking person.

"But we have seen—and the evidence could be heaped up without limit—that foreigners are not in the least anxious to impress the English mind. The supposition that they 'must learn English' is preposterous and out-of-date. They have an immense audience of their own, which quite satisfies them. In a German compendium of learning, published this year, dealing with the condition of literature throughout the world, I read that the 'pathless chaos' of thought in England (and America is included) is so great in these recent years that Germans, while careful to follow what is written, not merely in France, but in Russia, Belgium, and Norway, may safely neglect England, which offers nothing interesting or stimulating, except the strange and vivid chauvinism of Mr. Kipling. This last element is not one at all encouraging for the purposes of bridging over the gulf of which I speak. The incessant glorification of the national idea, which has taken forms radically so similar in America and in England, is exquisitely distasteful to the Continent."

Mr. Gosse discusses, by way of illustrating his thesis, the "alternate antagonism" between the German and the Anglo-Saxon literary intellectualities. He says:

"When we have collected examples, as we easily can, of the contemptuous disregard of all Anglo-Saxon forms of recent literary art by the German mind, we may turn the tables upon ourselves and ask what we know of German literature to-day. A hundred years ago, English students, from Coleridge and Wordsworth downward, were eagerly introducing German literary ideals and the new Teutonic masterpieces to English readers. What is practically appreciated to-day, in London or in the United States, of the prominent writers of the hour in Berlin? Nothing at all. There is no book known to me, published in the English language, in which any inkling of the movements of contemporary German literature is even suggested. The most eminent lyric poet of the German empire is understood to be Detler von Liliencron, a man approaching sixty years of age. Who can point me to a volume in the English language where any intelligible account is given of the genius of this writer? Who amongst us has followed the career of the novelist Theodor Fontane? Who can tell us anything about Max Kretzer? The answer is another query: Who among the Germans has a lucid idea in connection with the names of George Meredith and Thomas Hardy? A chasm of the imagination lies between the two great races, and no one dreams of building a bridge across it."

The writer says that a good many Anglo-Saxon minds endure the growing isolation of our literature complacently. His own view is that it is a process of intellectual shrinkage, and he is apprehensive of a most undesirable outcome:

"I can not but think that in the comparatively short time during which the exclusion of foreign ideas from Anglo-Saxon soil has been more or less rigidly enforced, our national life has become seriously the poorer for it. I know not in what it is the richer, unless it be in a foolish and impotent 'patriotism,' falsely so called, which is indifferent to the real health and progress of society. It would seem as tho the ideal of our blatant literary protectionists was to reduce the universe to a village street of little struggling shopkeepers, with no intelligent ambition outside the limits of the parish. With this comes, as an inevitable result, a loss of the power of critical judgment. An organ in the body never employed, or employed only in a round of conventional exercises, loses some of its functions. It is not able to respond to a perfectly normal, but unfamiliar, appeal which is made to it. So the human mind, closely guarded from all but a narrow and mechanical circle of sympathies, loses its power of forming rational opinion outside that circle. It is stultified by its own timidity; it takes its pretentious ignorance as a hallowed form of mental superiority. . . . Roughly, it may be said that in England and America we still think it proper to know something of the French mind, but that we disapprove of it; while of the German mind we neither approve nor disapprove, but are cheerfully willing to remain profoundly ignorant. Even the giants of the age, whose figures have so far overshadowed us all that it has been impossible entirely to ignore them, even these are less known, and, what is more to the point, less accurately comprehended, in the Anglo-Saxon countries than anywhere else. The names, even some of the books, of Ibsen and Tolstoy, are no longer, in the extreme old age of those extraordinary men, unfamiliar to Americans and Englishmen, but they are infinitely less a part of the Anglo-Saxon heritage of thought than of that of any other European race."

The very reverse of the general conclusion reached by Mr. Gosse is arrived at (without any reference to Mr. Gosse's article) by a writer in *The Dial* (October 16). The latter concedes that there is no longer the "world-literature" of medieval days, when Latin was the language of scholarship everywhere, for, "when the confusion of tongues seized upon the European peoples, as a regrettable but inevitable incident in the development of their several nationalities, the world-writer in the old sense became extinct." There is to-day, however, in his view, a world-literature which rises upon a broader foundation than its classical prototype. In Goethe's prophetic mind, it was shaping itself anew. He was the first to speak of it:

"Goethe also expressed the belief that Germany would contribute some share of this new literature to come, a belief to which he of all men was best justified in giving utterance, for his is the one name since Shakespeare's that has by the common agreement of posterity been added to the list of the world's literary immortals. Since Goethe's time, the idea has taken shape in many minds, and every decade of the past century has seen the conditions grow more favorable under which a world-literature in his sense is possible."

The conditions referred to are familiar—the linking together of continents by electricity, the facility of transportation, the multiplication and cheapening of printed matter. These accomplish, urges this writer, great things for the solidarity of mankind:

"But this solidarity of sympathetic interest has for its necessary concomitant the solidarity of intellectual effort that is attested in so many ways, in cooperative movements and congresses, in broad educational programs, in the increase of friendly intercourse among the peoples, and in the general growth of the cosmopolitan spirit. Under these modern conditions, the sort of world-literature that Goethe had in mind has been shaping itself in spite of the barriers of language that tend to restrict the free communication of ideas. This difficulty is overcome partly by translations, and partly by a frank recognition of the fact that an educated man in our time must be able to read freely at least two modern languages besides his own. Neither of these agencies alone would suffice, but taken together they work wonders. Given a trained minority of students, all the time exploring and reporting upon contemporary foreign literature, and given also a public of readers who have acquired the habit of looking abroad for ideas and inspirations, and no significant message uttered anywhere in Christendom can long escape the attention of cultivated mankind. In Goethe's own later years, his dictum was strikingly illustrated by the European vogue of Byron, and all through the century, now by Heine, now by Hugo, now by many another writer, the free currency of thought that has made for a world-literature in Goethe's sense has appeared among the most insistent phenomena of the age."

Finally, in the intellectual life of the present day, the writer finds abundant corroboration of his thesis:

"To say nothing of the work done in science and general scholarship, which becomes the common property of scholars everywhere almost from the moment of its first publication, we may find in the field of literature proper all the evidence we need. One has only to mention the names of Björnson, Ibsen, Tolstoy, Sienkiewicz, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Maeterlinck, and Zola, to make it clear that contemporary literature, in its higher ranges and when occupied with large ideas, knows no barriers of race or speech, and has the whole world for its readers. It is a particularly impressive fact that of the men just mentioned, the two who would by almost unanimous consent be singled out as world-writers *par excellence* write their books in languages that lie outside the province of the most liberal education, and are known only in translations to the world at large. There is no writer

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living to-day who is making world-literature of the permanent sort for which the names of Dante and Shakespeare stand, but there are numerous writers whose envisagement of the chief aspects of modern civilization is so sincere and profound that they can command almost equally the attention of readers in all countries, and fairly deserve to be called world-writers. That their number will increase rather than diminish during the present century is a prediction that it seems reasonably safe to make."

HUSBANDS AS PORTRAYED BY WOMEN NOVELISTS.

A WOMAN writer has taken a survey recently of the novels written by women, and she says that, if she is to judge from what she finds therein, the only good husband is a dead husband. If the husband in women's fiction continues to go from bad to worse as rapidly as he has been doing of late years, she is convinced that he will soon occupy the place in story-telling once held by the eighteenth-century villain. It is Nina R. Allen, writing in *Modern Culture* (November), who says these things, and she comes to the rescue of the reputation of married mankind, which in her judgment is faring badly at the hands of novelists of her own sex. Before inquiring into the whys and wherefores she rehearses the facts as she finds them:

"I take up one of these books to find the story of a young governess who, after her marriage with a Cuban relative of her employer, discovers that she has a jealous husband. Under the many indignities heaped upon her, the injured wife at length revolts. She then learns to love another man, who returns her affection. But the lovers agree to try to forget each other, and one succeeds. . . . . .

"In another feminine novel, the daughter of a country doctor marries a man for his wealth and title. She is not unhappy till her heart is won by a man who has always loved her, but who had thought it best to make a fortune before declaring himself. The husband in his story is not painted as black as he might be, for, suspecting the true state of affairs, he obligingly commits suicide, which is more than could reasonably be expected of him. But even then he is an impediment, for the widow suddenly develops conscientious scruples and refuses to be married to the man of her heart.

"'Wedlock' is the tragedy of an unhappy married life with a brute. Alas! even John Strange Winter, of the light-hearted and light-headed military heroes, has taken to portraying brutal husbands! . . . . . .

"The lady who styles herself George Egerton evidently regards men as but poor creatures. Several varieties of husbands appear in the pages of 'Keynotes,' ranging from the brutal fellow who drinks and raves and blasphemes, and is unfaithful, to the stupid and commonplace person who fails to understand his wife,—a circumstance not surprising to the reader, at least,—and who little dreams of the thoughts surging through that small woman's mind. Her cravings for sympathy and comprehension, her dissatisfaction with her lot, her temptation to emancipate herself, are all as a sealed book to him, tho otherwise he does not seem to be objectionable. . . . . .

"When we take up one of Sarah Grand's novels, we know what to expect. It is more likely that we shall meet not one but several bad husbands, who are not merely brutal but vicious. We may reasonably look for the intrusion of subjects suitable for discussion in the pages of a medical or sociological journal, but, in the opinion of many, out of place in a novel. And we shall need no introduction to the heroine, beautiful, but despising her beauty as a thing of the senses, rejoicing in the possession of a profound intellect, and represented as utterly selfless, yet thinking and talking about herself a great part of the time. Of course, the other man will appear. As for the few husbands who seem to be fairly respectable, we have doubts even about them, lest there be some suppressed chapters in their lives."

Why should there be no lack of good fathers in women's fiction and this frightful dearth of good husbands? This writer regards it a pertinent question, since good fathers are generally good husbands. But she says: "In women's books, if the husband is good, the rule seems to be to say nothing about it, which is somewhat unjust; or else the bad qualities of one who is not what he should be are made so prominent that the virtues of the exemplary man sink into insignificance."

It is the discontented mind, she says, which bears this sour kind of fruit:

"A great wave of discontent, like a mighty eagre, has flooded the minds of a large class of women in all civilized countries, sweeping away former traditions. Even the German woman, who to most intellects typifies the mere housewife, is revolting under the tyranny of the kitchen pots, and refuses to be comforted with her knitting. In an age which sees more women writing than ever before in the history of the world, it is natural that this unrest should find its expression in many of their books.

"In the minds of the disaffected portion of the sex arises these questions: Why are these women discontented? What is it they protest against? What do they really want? Is it true, as one of their critics asserts, that they mistake curiosity about morbid social conditions for a desire for social reforms?"

It certainly is not because ability is unrecognized in woman or an unworthy estimate put upon her, we are assured, that discontent should exist; rather, it may be, woman has been exalted too rapidly:

"Perhaps women have been making haste too swiftly during the present century, and, like a *parvenu* whose head has been turned by a sudden rise to wealth, have been a little spoiled by too rapid progress. It may be that they are discontented simply because they are not men; that they rebel against the common lot of women. And while apparently dissatisfied with husbands in general, it is, I think, some particular husband of whom they so strongly disapprove. . . . . .

"Women are too ready to generalize in this as in other matters. What applies to one, two, three, four, or a hundred husbands of our acquaintance may not be true of the millions whom we do not know. I believe that the number of good husbands is relatively as great as that of good wives, when I recall some whom I know:—one as unselfish as the most unselfish woman I have ever known; another for twenty long years giving to an invalid wife the care and tenderness of a mother for her ailing little child; a third striving to conceal the frailty of an opium-eating wife, and slaving to pay the enormous bills which, with the reckless extravagance of a diseased mind, she had made wherever she found it possible."

Finally, observes Mrs. Allen, if there must be bad husbands in books, let us get something good out of the unhappy state of affairs which results:

". . . at least, the novelist might teach the uses of a sorrowful marriage. She might teach that to bear is to conquer our fate. She might teach us that tho happiness has not fallen to her heroine's lot, or ours, in this age of philanthropy and intellectual activity, there is plenty of occupation for heart and head and hand.

"And we will rise up and call her blessed if in future novels she will admonish the family skeletons to rattle their bones as faintly as possible, in case they can not be absolutely silent. Let her preach to us the gospel of hope, hope for despair itself, as Dickens preached it."

NOTES.

LISZT'S compositions are going to hold a prominent place in our concert-halls, according to the New York *Evening Post* (September 21). "New York has had three great Liszt conductors—Theodore Thomas, Anton Seidl, and Leopold Damrosch; but Mr. Thomas is tied to Chicago, while the other two are dead; and Dr. Damrosch's sons have not fostered the seeds he sowed. But Liszt will return to our concert halls, we may be sure of that, as soon as we get another great conductor such as Germany now boasts in considerable number."

EXPRESSING regret that it has to utter a word of warning regarding the modern Celtic movement in literature, *The New Century* (October 19) says: "Nothing has so aroused the ire of the Celt as has the Anglo-Saxon jeer that he was of a feminine race. And yet Mr. George Moore's and Mr. Yeat's imitation of Celtic legends are dreamy, melancholy, relaxing—as Mr. Maurice Hewlett's romances—and as pagan. Celtic scholars have to do more than revive crude heathen fairy tales, if they expect to justify the promise of the Pan-Celtic movement."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE POPULATION OF EUROPE.

AN account of the results of the most recent censuses of the principal European countries, with comparisons and a statement of their various rates of increase of late years, is contributed to *La Science Illustrée* by M. S. Regelsperger. Most of the enumerations are decennial as in our own country, and the latest were made in 1900 or 1901. The author begins with France, whose increase of population is so small that the country may be looked upon as stationary in this regard. Says M. Regelsperger:

"On March 24, 1901, the number of persons in France was 38,600,000, within three or four thousand. There was an increase of scarcely 330,000 since 1896, and this was only in the departments containing large cities, especially in Paris. Elsewhere the population had diminished. The increase seems to be chiefly from immigration.

"M. Jacques Bertillon noted in the *Temps* (June 18, 1901) that in 1850 France was still the most populous country of Western Europe, but that since that year Germany has gained 21 millions; England, Scotland, and Ireland have gained 14 millions; Austria-Hungary, slightly more. France is the only exception to the large increase that has taken place throughout Europe in the past ten years. . . . . .

"Paris has now 2,714,000 inhabitants, or 200,000 more than in 1896. Lyons, which was at the last census the second city in France, is now only the third; Marseilles has taken second rank, with 494,769 inhabitants, while Lyons has now only 453,245. . . .

"The population of England, including Wales, is, according to the census of 1901, 32,526,075, which represents an increase of 12 per cent. in ten years. Ireland has lost a considerable number at each decennial enumeration; her population of four and one-half millions is not more than half of that of 1841. The province of Connaught has suffered most. Scotland, on the contrary, has nearly doubled in the same period; it has now nearly four and one-half millions of inhabitants.

"London has exceeded four and one-half millions; this city alone thus contains more people than all Scotland. Manchester and Salford, which form practically one city, come next with 764,945 inhabitants. Liverpool has 685,276, and Birmingham 522,182. Generally speaking, all the English cities have considerably increased.

"The census of the German empire, taken December 1, 1900, shows a considerable increase, the total figure being 56,345,014. Prussia alone, in round numbers, has 34,500,000. An average annual excess of 800,000 births has brought about this result. The population of Germany has increased since 1895 by more than four millions of inhabitants, or 7.78 per cent. It has doubled in 75 years.

"The population of Alsace-Lorraine has also increased. In 1895 the annexed population numbered 1,640,000; to-day it is 1,717,451, representing an increase of 4.66 per cent.

"In general, the population of the empire has increased in the cities and industrial regions and diminished in the agricultural districts. At the same time emigration has notably diminished. In 1881 it reached its maximum of 220,902 and in 1899 it fell to 24,000."

Germany has now 33 cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants, Berlin, of course, leading with 1,884,315 and Hamburg coming next with 705,738. The city of Berlin has increased 12 per cent. since 1895, and its suburbs are growing yet more rapidly. When these are united into a "Greater Berlin," the German's dream of a capital larger than Paris will come near to realization. Germany is surpassed in population only by Russia with her 129,000,000 and by the United States with her 76,300,000; and she is growing twice as fast as Great Britain or Italy. To quote further:

"The total population of Austria-Hungary is, according to the decennial census of December 31, 1900, about 47 millions, including Bosnia and Herzegovina. The increase has been four millions in ten years, or nine per cent., while Germany's increase for the same period was seven and three-quarter per cent. The population of Austria alone is 26 millions; that of Hungary 19 millions. Bosnia and Herzegovina contained, in 1895, 1,000,059. Vienna has 1,662,300 inhabitants—an increase of nearly 280,000 in ten years.

"The population of Switzerland had risen on December 1, 1900, to 3,312,551. This is an increase of about 400,000 souls since 1888; never before has such a proportion been reached. The cantons that have grown most rapidly are Zurich, Berne, Bâle-Ville, Vaud, and Geneva. The growth is due chiefly to the influx of outsiders. . . . . .

"In Italy, the fourth census was taken on February 9, 1901; the next preceding being on December 31, 1881. The present population of the kingdom is 32,449,754; it was 28,459,628 in 1881. The increase is nearly four millions.

"The decennial census of Norway (December 3, 1900) gave it 2,231,395, an increase of 230,478.

"Denmark had on February 1, 1901, 2,447,000 inhabitants. The last previous census was on February 2, 1900.

"Belgium had on December 31, 1899, a population of 6,744,532. Brussels, which had trebled since 1846, had at this same date 570,844. Antwerp had 299,346 on December 31, 1900.

"In Holland the decennial census of December 31, 1899, showed a population of 5,103,924, or an increase of 592,509."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NAVAL ENGINEERING AT SANTIAGO.

AN interesting contribution to the history of the naval engagement off Santiago, which has been reviewed in so many of its phases during the past few weeks, is made editorially in *The American Machinist*. It is claimed by this paper that the *Oregon* was the only one of the American vessels wherein the captain took the advice of his chief engineer regarding the condition of his fires, and that consequently that vessel was the only one really ready for the fight. The other commanders thought more, it is asserted, of saving coal than of being ready for full speed at a moment's notice. Says the editor:

"It is a fact that of the regular ships at Santiago the *Oregon* was the only one whose machinery was in actual readiness for full power when Cervera's fleet came out, and this was only because Chief Engineer, now Commander, Milligan very strongly insisted on keeping fires in all the boilers all the time.

"We can realize, from the great stress laid by Admiral Schley upon the question of coal, his economy in its expenditure. This is a matter which he had very much at heart, and this seems to have been the case with the captains of the ships, for, with the exception of the *Oregon*, they were working under half power, with only half the boilers in use; the others without steam on them, and in some cases even without water in the boilers.

"This last was notably the case on the *Brooklyn*, where only three of her five large boilers and two half boilers were ready for service, all of the others being empty, and some of them actually with their man-hole plates off. Captain Clark, of the *Oregon*, has been given a great deal of credit for the performance of his ship, in the familiar way in which the actual head of an organization usually gets all the credit; but Captain Clark has always been very ready to credit Milligan with his share of the work. It is a fact that had it not been for Milligan's insistence the *Oregon* would have been in the same condition as the other vessels, with steam on in only two boilers of the four.

"The problem that seemed to present itself to the captains at Santiago was, to maintain an indefinite blockade and to do it as cheaply as possible. It is extremely probable that not a single officer in the fleet at Santiago ever dreamed that Cervera's squadron would come out, because everybody anticipated what actually did occur—that if the ships did come out they would be destroyed. The reason they were destroyed, however, was not so much because of the superior skill of our officers as on account of the utter inefficiency of the mechanical department of the Spanish vessels. Had they been manned by British, French, or German engineers, with our vessels in the condition they actually were in, there can be no doubt that the whole Spanish fleet would have escaped. The four Spanish ships were all quite

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new, the *Colon*, in fact, being less than a year old, and all had made, on trial trips of some extent, speeds of 19 knots and upward. This was a higher speed than any of our armored vessels except the *Brooklyn* and *New York* could possibly make, and had the Spaniards not been utterly worthless as engineers they would have been able to make a speed high enough to have gotten away from our fleet. . . . . .

"It may have occurred to many of our readers who are more familiar with the practise in the merchant service than on naval vessels, that the engineer officers are the people who are responsible for this state of affairs; but that conclusion would be entirely erroneous as applied to naval matters. On naval vessels the captain is supreme; he is the one who decides what portion of the power shall be used, what speed shall be made, how much coal shall be expended, etc. On the *Oregon* Captain Clark had the good judgment to be guided by the advice of his chief engineer; on the other ships either the engineers were not asked for any advice, or, if they were, their advice was not heeded. 'On the fighting ship the fighting man must stand supreme,' said Theodore Roosevelt, when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and so far as we know no one has disputed this proposition; but it is also true that the man who is to thus stand supreme must know the tools with which he is to do his work, and especially must the engines and all their appurtenances be in charge of men who know them in every detail, and who in their management of them are not interfered with."

The responsibility of the unpreparedness of our vessels for quick movement at their highest speed is a more vitally important question for a court to determine, the writer asserts, than any that the Schley court of inquiry has before it, and, he asks, very pertinently, when it is to be adjudicated.

IS THERE PLAGUE IN CALIFORNIA?

MOST medical authorities have satisfied themselves long ago that this question must be answered in the affirmative. The California board of health, however, still persists in denying that the disease has existed within its borders. In a recent report it says:

"It is significant in this connection that the latest case of bubonic plague alleged to have been discovered in this city was on April 8, the day before the State Board commenced its active investigations. After that date no case was discovered, altho many were asserted to be such, until an autopsy disproved the assertion."

Commenting on this, the Philadelphia *Medical Journal* (November 2) says:

"This remarkable announcement comes unsupported by any statement as to who made the autopsies, and what the cause of death was in the cases alluded to; and in spite of the publication in *The Public Health Reports* of October 11, of the cases of plague with attending fatalities from July 6 to September 27 inclusive. . . . . .

"The whole controversy, from its beginning more than a year ago, would be amusing if less were at stake. It reminds one of the extravagances of opera-bouffe. Just what the State Board hopes to accomplish by this extraordinary announcement is not easy to perceive. From the beginning its utterances have been discredited. They represented opinions and not views based upon actual investigation of those dead of the strange disease. That any one not immediately under the Board's influence will accept the equally gross misstatements in its latest report is beyond belief.

"The matter of real moment to California is whether other States will be assured that state officers hostile to the truth will deal adequately with a grave situation and use every available means to prevent the spread of the pest outside the State's borders. What we urge again is that by intelligent and willing action the authorities of California use every endeavor to suppress a plague that menaces the public health of the country, and imposes a heavy international responsibility. What kind of altruism, we should like to inquire, is this that assumes indifference to its own life—a fatalism difficult to accept—and an equal indifference for the lives of others? Moreover, can a purblind State be trusted to preserve the health of a community and to eradicate an existing pest center?

"We may say, and we believe we have many sympathizers, that we are tired of the plague controversy. There is indeed no matter for disagreement: plague has existed for almost two years in San Francisco, and its prevalence has not only been demonstrated beyond dispute, but that it prevails in the Chinese quarter of the city is the conviction of every intelligent person who has taken the trouble to examine into the matter.

"If the State of California persists in its foolish practise of prevarication it may suddenly discover that other States have wearied of the pastime. What its feelings will be, should the severe penalty of isolation by quarantine be invoked, can readily be conjectured. And yet even so drastic a measure might not only be justifiable, but prove to be the only one capable of bringing the defiant and resistant state authorities to a full realization of the consequences of equivocation."

"PLAIN LIVING AND HIGH THINKING."

THE conjunction of these words is no mere attempt at a taking phrase, we are told by a writer in *The Lancet* (London), but has a sound physiological basis. He reminds us that De Quincey was assured on medical authority that a man could be drunk upon beef-steak, and that food may produce great mental torpor. He goes on to say:

"It is the empty stomach that best suits a full head and ideas that flow out freely before retire with the entry of substantial repast. Oliver Wendell Holmes, with that charming blend of wit and scientific knowledge that gave the distinction to his writings, has discoursed upon this very point. He talks of the 'bulbous-headed fellows steaming as they write,' and shows how to meet the demands of thought and imagination. The brain must have more than its share of the circulating blood. There must be no rival in the full liver or the actively digesting glands of the gastric mucous membrane. Do not eat heavily, then, if you are soon to think hard. Either your ideas or your dinner will be neglected and lie a sorry weight upon your head or your epigastrium. The poor half-starved poet is familiar to every one. We may mitigate our pity by reflecting that in many cases he would have been no poet if he had not starved. Enough fuel to sustain the fire of life is necessary for work, but heap on the coal and you will deaden the overburdened flame. The great thinkers, the great workers in any direction but a purely physical one, have for the most part been abstemious men. If not naturally of small appetite they have exercised constant restraint, grudging from the play of higher functions every moment and every energy spent upon the animal activities of their nature. Habit soon helps the fine effort of such people, and it becomes natural for them to eat less, to drink less, and to sleep less than their fellows. Thus, in a long life of intellectual activity many scores of hours are utilized for the main purpose which in the case of other men are squandered upon the dinner-table or in the mere nothingness of sleep or idling."

The author believes that Carlyle was justified in his definition of genius as "a capacity for work." Every great man, no matter how brilliant his natural gifts, sooner or later has worked with constancy and devotion; in the will and the power to work genius asserted itself. To quote further:

"It is common to hear a man say, 'So-and-so is a genius; if he worked he could do anything.' Just because he does not work 'So-and-so' must be denied the title. In the natural sciences, and professions such as medicine that depend upon them, the inevitableness of great work for great achievement is, perhaps, more obvious than in the service of art and literature. The artist and the writer of genius are gifted with inspirations falling to no man of mere talent, however hard he works. Yet even so the genius works to illustrate his inspiration, whether it is Raffael at his easel or Shakespeare at his desk, with a kind of frenzy of application and a continuous determination that are impossible to men not so endowed. Such labors of the will and of the brain demand at the time the whole energies of a human being. No lower member of the confederated body which is man

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must seek employment while the master parts are thus at work. So it is, then, that the little-eating worker blesses the world with fruits which the voluptuary and the *gourmet* may possibly enjoy at his well-fed ease, but can never hope in the least degree to emulate."

A NEW SYSTEM OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

IT is reported in the daily press that a system of transmitting ether waves by using the earth as a conductor has been tried with excellent results in Buckinghamshire, England. This system of wireless telegraphy, known as the Armorli system, is the invention, so it is claimed, of a young Swede by the name of Orling. Says *Electricity*, in a notice of the new system:

"Experiments carried out on October 17 before a number of people are said to have proven beyond doubt that not only telegraph messages, but telephone messages as well, may be transmitted with fairly satisfactory results by this system over considerable distances. The waves may also be made use of for steering torpedoes, which fact was demonstrated on the day in question.

"Two of the spectators were asked by the inventor to decide between themselves on a series of evolutions to be executed by a torpedo in the small lake. Both of these gentlemen were familiar with steering terms, and wrote out a set of instructions, which one carried to a distant tent in which the transmitting apparatus was located, while the other was brought to the lakeside, where the torpedo lay on the water.

"At a signal from a whistle the man beside the torpedo consulted his paper, while at the same moment there was a buzzing sound of the machinery of the little vessel, and the next instant the rudder of the torpedo swung hard aport. Another whistle and the rudder straightened out backward and forward. At every angle in steering the little brass rudder swerved and turned, every motion being checked off by the man by the lakeside as correct with a prearrangement made with his associate before the experiment began.

"The system is described by an electrical engineer who was present at the tests as follows:

"'The advantage of this over other wireless systems arises from the fact that the earth is used directly as a transmitting medium and no natural obstructions interfere with the transmission of the impulses.

"'Stripped of technical terms, the system may be thus described: At the transmitting-station are two earth terminals. The transmitting instrument, connecting with an ordinary eight-volt battery, causes electric action between these terminals consisting of a high potential discharge and low-tension current. By this means a number of impulses are set up whose radii of action extend over a certain area.

"'Within this area is interposed a receiving-instrument, which, by a similar but reversed action, will reconvert the transmitted impulses into mechanical action. For instance, the action of the Morse instrument in dots and dashes is thus conveyed in the earth, transmitted in the shape of impulses to the receiving instrument, where the mechanical dots and dashes are repeated. This system differs from the Marconi system inasmuch as it requires no coherer or overhead poles, while its installation, when perfect, should be simplicity itself. It is certainly the most wonderful electrical discovery of this new century."

Electricity remarks at the close of its notice:

"Judging from the somewhat meager information at hand, we should think the system invented by this young Swede in many respects resembles that tried near Paris some six months ago."

Scientific Associations as Educators.—It is considered worthy of remark by *The Electrical World and Engineer* that among the sixty-two men honored by Yale with degrees at the recent bicentennial, not one was an engineer or an inventor. That the alma mater of Eli Whitney and S. F. B. Morse should have failed to recognize this kind of achievement in an age and in a land where it has been specially developed the writer regards as curious. He goes on to suggest that the presiding officers of the great engineering societies are proper objects for academic honors, as these societies have really come to be great educational institutions. He says: "Those who have followed the work accomplished by our different institutes, such as that of the Electrical Engineers, or the societies of Mechanical or Civil Engineers, recognize that these bodies really exercise the function of great post-graduate schools in which the members, who are continuously engaged in technical work, have done more to advance the science than any other agency. If more of the instructors or professors at Yale were members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers this fact might be better understood at New Haven. For this reason, the president of each of these bodies stands in the position of a president of a post-graduate school for the advanced study of a particular branch of engineering, so that it would be a graceful act for some of the leading universities occasionally to recognize this fact by the award of a degree to the president of one of these bodies when the occupant of that position has been particularly prominent for scholarly attainments, or for engineering achievement."

AN ATTACK ON CHEESE.

ALL the highly flavored cheeses are condemned unsparingly by *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*. The flavor, according to this journal, represents simply putridity in various degrees, and is decidedly objectionable. Says the writer:

"What is the matter with the cheese?

"Simply this, that it has come to be an almost universal belief that coagulated casein and butter fat, which are its constituents, must be 'cured.' This 'curing' process is chiefly accomplished by time. It is not considered fit to eat until it is old enough and rank enough—from gradual processes of decomposition—to be buried. The average palate has been gradually educated to relish cheese after it has undergone butyric-acid fermentation, and is, in fact, putrid. This is plain English, and it flies in the face of reigning authorities on gustatory standards. Certain brands of the stuff, as Roquefort, Limburger, and several other varieties, sell at enormous prices simply because they represent the ideal degree of rankness—putridity.

"This butyric fermentation has its proper bacillus, and, in case of the special varieties present in Limburger and other delectable brands, the characteristic odor is vile enough and strong enough to bar attempts at counterfeiting or substitution. The flavor comports with the smell, and either one would cause a respectable canine to drop his astonished tail and sneak out of the rankest soap factory or tanyard on the face of the earth.

"Every normal stomach rebels at it, and every normal palate repudiates it at sight, taste, or smell. Years ago when all the small dairymen made little cheese for their own use, if not for the market, they began to eat it before it was a fortnight old, ate it as freely as they did bread, and never thought of it as being difficult of digestion. Nor was it.

"To put such compressed casein before a lover of Limburger would be to offer him an unpardonable insult. And yet, from a health standpoint, it is the only cheese that can be approved.

"Of the semiputrid, rank-smelling, and acrid-tasting stuff now sold for cheese, any person can not partake with impunity; and those who do eat it are compelled to be very sparing in their indulgence, making it a relish or condiment rather than a food. This is because it belongs with 'embalmed beef,' moldy bread, and gangrenous 'game,' for which palled palates either profess or possess a gusto."

Lockjaw from Antitoxin.—Several children have died in St. Louis from lockjaw, believed to be the effect of impure antitoxin administered to them either to cure or to prevent diphtheria. Says *The Record-Herald* (Chicago) in an editorial on the subject (November 3):

"The deaths resulted from antitoxin given out by the city health department. The distressing feature of the case is the fact that a number of the children who died from its effects, or are ill and not expected to recover, were perfectly healthy when the serum was administered, it being given to them as a precautionary measure to prevent their taking diphtheria from others. They were taken with tetanus, or lockjaw, which is more fatal than diphtheria.

"That the serum was infected with tetanus germs appears to

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have been proved beyond all reasonable doubt, the most conclusive proof being the death in convulsions of guinea-pigs that were inoculated with the fluid.

"These distressing results of carelessness on the part of a city health department can not be held as shaking the overwhelming testimony of medical experience in favor of the efficacy of antitoxin. That antitoxin is a specific for diphtheria and a reliable preventive has been demonstrated in thousands of tests. Where it fails once it is efficacious in a hundred cases. Medical science, in fact, has conferred no greater boon upon the human race since the discovery of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (November 4) speaks as follows:

"It should be possible, we think, for a bacteriologist, if he knows his business, to establish the fact of the absolute purity of the serum on the one hand, or on the other hand, its mixture with other ingredients; in which latter case we presume he would take no chances, but at once reject it. But if a bacteriologist can not vouch for the absolute purity of antitoxin, and say for certain that it does not contain the bacillus tetani or other killing germ, antitoxin is bound to be viewed in the future with a distrust which has not attached to it in the past.

"The further developments of those St. Louis cases will be watched, not only by the medical profession but by the laity as well, with intense interest."

PREDISPOSITION AND INFECTION.

THAT a plant may grow we must have, first, of course, the seed and then a soil that favors its germination. So for the presence of disease we must have not only the germ but the favoring soil; in other words, both infection and predisposition. This fact has often been emphasized, but the wonderful development and spread of knowledge regarding the germs of disease have made some of us forget the other necessary element in disease-production. While some virulent germs will grow in any soil, there are others that seem to need special conditions, and by striving to alter these where they exist we are combating the disease more effectually than if we should wait to fight it till it had actually developed. These facts are well illustrated by an editorial in *The Hospital* (October 26) regarding tuberculosis. Says the writer:

"The germ has been placed on a high pedestal, infection has been made into a fetish, and the faiths of our fathers have been to a large extent deserted. Nevertheless artists and people of observation still hold to the 'consumptive type,' girls and young men are still said to be 'consumptive-looking,' and those who, putting theory on one side, are content to watch events, find too often that these old notions turn out to be correct. . . . The widespread nature of the infection of tuberculosis makes its fairly clear that something besides exposure to it is involved in the development of the disease. But when we find that not only are the germs widespread, but that a large proportion of the population are actually infected by them, and yet are able to throw off the disease, it becomes more evident than ever that it is the condition of the individual rather than the presence of the germ which decides whether a man shall or shall not become consumptive."

Post-mortem examinations, the writer goes on to say, demonstrate that a much larger proportion of the population has at some time or another been infected with tuberculosis than was formerly thought to be the case. He says:

"When we hear that in 500 post-mortem examinations made at the Zurich Pathological Institute undoubted signs of tubercle were discovered in 97 per cent. of the bodies examined, and when we compare with that the comparatively small proportion of the population which is carried off by the disease, when in fact we find that far more people threw off the disease than ultimately died of it, we can not resist the conclusion that the ultimate result of an infection with tuberculosis must depend far more upon the resisting power of the patient than on the presence or even on the reception of the infective material."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A CRITICAL VIEW OF THE FOUR GOSPELS.

MOST of the controversy aroused by "scientific criticism" of the Bible has raged, of late years, around the Old Testament. The critics have not, however, confined themselves to this section of the Scriptures, and an excellent summary of their conclusions in regard to the Gospel writings is found in a new work by Wilhelm Soltan, entitled "Unsere Evangelien ihre Quellen und ihr Quellenwerth." The origin of the Gospel writings is described by the author substantially as follows:

Not long after the death of Jesus, when the preaching of the Gospel began to spread, it was found necessary that the words of the Lord should be put into some authentic written form. According to the report of Papias, dating from the middle of the second century, the Apostle Matthew compiled a collection of "Sayings of the Lord" in Hebrew or Aramaic language. In their mission sermons the apostles translated these sayings into the Greek (which translation was in general use in the church), or had them translated by interpreters. In this way a collection of the sayings of the Lord, or "Logia of Jesus," originated, and this became the first and earliest written Gospel source. A second source we must seek in the Gospel of St. Mark, the foundation of which was in the reports of Peter concerning the life and teachings of Jesus. His companion, Mark, translated these for the hearers of the apostles, and probably about the year 70 he put these into a permanent written form. Their collection, consisting in the first place of short "Peter pericopes," afterward received an introduction from the pen of Mark and was augmented in other ways by him. Later, the section St. Mark vi. 45–viii. 26 was added, and still later the conclusion of the present second Gospel—chap xvi. 9–20—was written by a different hand.

This Gospel of St. Mark together with the Logia constitutes the basis from which the present first and third Gospels were compiled; and in this sense the "two-source" theory has found general acceptance.

Additional questions in reference to the Gospels pertain to the further development of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke. The former has gone through two editions, one the product of the Proto-Matthew and the other the work of the Deutero-Matthew. The first editor united the Mark pericopes and the logia of Matthew, which had been translated into better Greek, and in this way published the first complete account of the life and deeds of Jesus. In doing this he used in rather a free way the historical materials extant, readjusted and changed them according to his own tastes, and was particularly anxious to arrange the words of the Lord in accordance with the subject-matter (chap. v.–vii., xxiii.–xxv., and to add suitable sayings to the traditional Mark pericopes. Every one of these additions to the Gospel of St. Mark he begins with some special introductory words, and when he returns to the account of the second Gospel he indicates this fact also. It is characteristic of this Proto-Matthew that he is chiefly concerned in a Christianity of conviction and of works, or, in other words, a non-dogmatic Christianity.

However, in this document, thus prepared and enlarged, there were still wanting many of the beautiful parables of Christ and many of his most edifying sayings. For this reason the logia of Matthew were enlarged by the addition of material of this kind, such additions being the story of the birth and childhood of Jesus, his relationship to John the Baptist, etc., which were taken from the early traditions of the church. This enlargement of the original material from written and traditional sources, as also the change from the chronologically more correct order of events as given by St. Mark, induced St. Luke to prepare a new account of the life of Jesus, and this is the origin of the third Gospel.

The additions which St. Luke made, especially in the genealogy and the childhood life of Jesus, made it desirable that the first Gospel also should contain such details. In addition, certain dogmatical tendencies of the post-apostolic period began to make themselves felt. These two causes induced the Deutero-Matthew to revise the first Gospel in the form in which it is now extant.

So far as the value of the Gospels as sources for scientific re-

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search is concerned, precedence must be given to St. Mark; but the other Gospels also, especially in so far as they merely elaborate what is found in the Gospel of St. Mark, contain an extraordinary faithful picture of the works and teachings of Jesus Christ.

The fourth Gospel was the work of St. John, the presbyter in Asia Minor, but not the work of the apostle. The writer was acquainted with the synoptic Gospels, but in his account he reproduces the views that prevailed in the faith of the congregations in the second century. In preparing his Gospel, he made use of a written collection of logia which in some way were based on the reports of the Apostle John, into which, however, and often in a mechanical manner, addresses and discussions were introduced. It will ever remain a marvelous thing that the tradition of the church has always ascribed the fourth Gospel to the Apostle John.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAS SATAN EVER IN HEAVEN?

IN the view of a recent writer, a considerable amount of mythology has crept into the Christian faith, and he thinks it has proved a hindrance to many people in search of religious truth. "Some of this mythology," says this writer, the Rev. James Weller (in *Westminster Review*, November), "is of heathen origin, and has been absorbed unconsciously into our creed by Christian poets weaving Scripture into the creations of their own fancy, until they have ceased to distinguish the one from the other." Milton is one of these Christian mythologists, Mr. Weller says, and he declares that "the splendor of his genius has done more to mislead the Christian mind on the subject of angels and devils, heaven and hell, than any [other] known Christian poet." The writer speaks of the prevailing belief that Satan once dwelt in heaven, and, as a result of an "angelic" war, was, with his fellow rebels, defeated and hurled from heaven to hell. This is the Miltonic interpretation of the text, "I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven." But, in Mr. Weller's view, this theory, poetically striking as it may be, is a dangerous one, causing endless difficulties. He says it has no Scriptural foundation, and should be banished from the teachings of Christianity. He writes:

"We may search in vain throughout the whole of the Bible for any safe foundation on which to rest the theory that Satan was ever in heaven. He is called an angel—and probably this has afforded the ground upon which Milton built his theory—but we must distinguish between angels of light and angels of darkness; between angels of life and angels of death. There exist, it is true, a few passages which at first sight appear to account for this singular misrepresentation; but these need but slight examination in order to show how incapable they are of affording ground for such a proposition. The first is (Is. xiv. 12), 'How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, Son of the Morning.' This has no reference whatever to Satan, but applies to the King of Babylon, whose power and dignity are represented as having exalted him to heaven, and when that power was overthrown he is spoken of as being thrust down to the ground.

"The next passage already alluded to, 'I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven,' is no more conclusive than the former. The original Greek runs: 'I beheld Satan fall as lightning from heaven.' It is true that Satan is here spoken of, and so speedy was to be his fall from power that our Lord compared it to lightning from heaven. This fall, Christ told His disciples, was to be the effect of their mission. The fall of Satan was to be from the position of power and influence over men because a greater power was about to make itself felt in the world—the power of God over Satan. In the same chapter the same figurative language is applied to Capernaum: 'And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shall be thrust down to hell.' And we know that the fall of Capernaum was from power and influence to degradation and ruin. This passage therefore refuses to countenance the theory of the expulsion of Satan from the habitation of the world of spirits and the immediate presence of God. The passage, however, which is most generally quoted in support of this theory is to be found in the Revelation of St. John (Revelations xii. 7), 'And there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon, . . . and the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent called the Devil and Satan.' But this quotation is, if possible, less available than either of the others, not only because it is purely figurative, but because it refers neither to the present nor to the past, but to the distant future. 'Come up hither and I will show thee things which must be hereafter.' There was no promise of a representation of anything which took place before the existence of the first man upon the earth; but a vision of the hereafter, in which picture Satan is overcome—the great triumph of truth over error, of virtue over vice. With regard to the passage in St. Jude (verse 6) and that in St. Peter (2 Peter ii. 4) no mention of heaven is made, so that neither of these can have any bearing upon the subject. With the notion therefore of peace and harmony with which we associate a life to come, we gladly banish, once and forever, this Miltonic theory that sin and the father of sin had their origin in a world where evil can not possibly exist."

THE MESSAGE OF MORMONISM.

THE story of the little desert commonwealth whose headquarters is in Salt Lake City, and whose growth has been accompanied by such marvelous economic changes, has usually been told from a hostile point of view. In *Land of Sunshine* (October), however, the other side of the story is told by the pen of Lorenzo Snow, the recently deceased president of "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," and it is probably the last document that was written by him. A considerable part of the article is allotted to an exhaustive historical sketch of Mormonism. This we pass for our present purpose, and quote what Mr. Snow has written about "Mormonism's message to the world":

"Mormonism, a nickname for the real religion of the Latter-day Saints, does not profess to be a new thing, except to this generation. It proclaims itself as the original plan of salvation, instituted in the heavens before the world was, and revealed from God to man in different ages. That Adam, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and other ancient worthies had this religion successively, in a series of dispensations, we, as a people, verily believe. To us, the Gospel taught by the Redeemer in the meridian of time was a restored Gospel, of which, however, he was the author, in his preexistent state. Mormonism, in short, is the primitive Christian faith restored, the ancient Gospel brought back again—this time to usher in the last dispensation, introduce the millennium, and wind up the work of redemption as pertaining to this planet.

"It teaches that prior to the millennial reign of peace, there is to be a universal gathering of scattered Israel, the lineal descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; meaning not only the Jews, but also the 'lost tribes' and such of the chosen seed as have for generations been mixed with other peoples. This gathering, which includes the converted Gentiles, is preliminary to the glorious advent of the King of kings, and the resurrection of those who are Christ's at his coming. The places of assembly are America and Palestine, the former taking chronological precedence as the gathering-place of 'Ephraim and his fellows,' while the 'dispersed of Judah' will migrate to and rebuild Jerusalem. Here, upon the American continent, will be reared Zion, a new Jerusalem, where the Saints will eventually assemble and prepare for the coming of the Messiah."

In the tops of the mountains, "exalted above the hills," the writer goes on to say, Mormonism has continued its work of "gathering Israel from the nations." And he essays to demonstrate by fact and illustration that the proselytes who have come to "build up Zion" in the Rocky Mountains have been and are "of the bone and sinew, genius and talent, of nearly all countries." He then asks:

"Is it saying too much that if Mormonism had done nothing more than bring such people from the lands of their birth, where they were living in rented homes, dependent upon others for employment if not support, with no prospect of a change for the

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better, and here make of them independent householders and landed proprietors, it would have achieved one of the greatest and most beneficent works of modern times? In this connection let me quote the substance of a remark made by Mr. Phil Robinson, former war correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who as a special correspondent of the New York *World* came to Utah early in the eighties. Said he, after visiting some of our settlements, notably those of Cache Valley: 'I defy any honest man to survey that broad expanse of orchards, meadows, and grain-fields dotted with homes of peaceful, prosperous, and contented people, to say in his heart that Mormonism is either a fraud or a failure.' It need scarcely be added that this gentleman was not a convert to our doctrines; he was simply surveying Mormonism in its material phases. Himself a foreigner, an Englishman, he had mingled here with many of his former countrymen, rescued by this religion from poverty if not pauperism in the Old World, and lifted to social and financial heights of which they had never dreamed. Add to such achievements the marvel, almost miracle, of bringing together from various parts of the earth men and women speaking different tongues, cherishing different traditions, schooled in different customs, and making of them one homogeneous mass, living peaceably side by side and working unitedly and intelligently toward a common end and purpose, and you still have only a part—and that a material part—of what has been accomplished by Mormonism.

There is a physiological as well as a sociological phase to the subject, which, Mr. Snow says, an Anglo-Saxon, English or American, must appreciate:

"Himself [the Anglo-Saxon] a product of race amalgamation, and owing thereto his general physical excellence and racial supremacy, it would require no argument to convince him that the highest type of man is the composite type, blending in one race the best qualities of many. The typical Englishman of to-day, what is he but a mixture of Celt, Briton, Saxon, Norman, and Dane? The typical American, what is he but the joint product of the best and most enlightened peoples on earth? The typical Mormon—history is but repeating itself in creating him by a union of forces and powers that are sure to make for the physical and intellectual betterment of mankind.

"The whole idea of Mormonism is improvement—mentally, physically, morally, and spiritually. No half-way education suffices for the Latter-day Saint. He holds with Herbert Spencer that the function of education is 'to prepare man for complete living,' but he also maintains that 'complete living' should be interpreted 'life here and hereafter.' Joseph Smith declared that the glory of God is intelligence, that a man is saved no faster than he gets knowledge, and that whatever principles of intelligence he attains to in this life, they will rise with him in the resurrection; giving him the advantage over ignorance and evil in the world to come. He taught that man by constantly progressing may eventually develop into a divine being, like unto his Father in heaven."

This brings the writer to a discussion of the influence of Mormonism upon religious thought; and upon this subject he speaks as follows:

"The preaching and publishing of its doctrines has had a marked effect in molding and modifying Christian views and sentiments and in changing the creeds of the churches. Infant damnation and the never-dying torture of the soul (doctrines controverted by Mormonism) are not insisted upon by the sects as emphatically as they once were, and the 'larger hope' of repentance beyond the grave—an out-and-out Mormon doctrine—is gradually coming to the front in the reformed conceptions of orthodox Christianity. Other points of modification are those touching the antiquity of the Gospel, and progress in lieu of stagnation in the life to come. . . . . .

"If I were asked to name the greatest achievement of Mormonism, however, I should have to speak of its spiritual triumphs, manifest in its effects upon the lives, characters, and disposition of its converts; in the wonderful religious awakening and reformation that has taken place in their souls as the result of the acceptance and practise of its principles. The great hope that has been kindled in their hearts; the expulsion of doubt; the assurance that their sins are forgiven and washed away; that through the medium of the Holy Spirit they are actually brought into communion with God; the promise not only of salvation, but of exaltation in the life to come, conditioned upon obedience and faithfulness here; the knowledge imparted of the preexistence and the hereafter, the perpetuity in heaven of family relationships formed on earth, man's true relationship to God, with all that it implies in the way of progress and ultimate perfection—all these give a peace, a sense of security to the soul, a moral and spiritual elevation that passes understanding and constitutes the greatest boon that religion can bestow."

Having in this manner indicated his estimate of what Mormonism has done, Mr. Snow proceeds to consider its present influence and the character of its propaganda. He says:

"Briefly, it is continuing the work begun by Joseph Smith, and built upon by Brigham Young and his immediate successors. Out of deference to the law of the land, and after much suffering in the premises, it has laid aside the practise of one of its principles—that of patriarchal or plural marriage—by which it had hoped to further demonstrate some of its ideas respecting the physical, mental, and moral regeneration of the race; but with this exception all the principles and doctrines taught to the church by its founder are in force and are still practised by it. The preaching of the Gospel goes on, and the gathering of Israel likewise continues. From eighteen hundred to two thousand missionaries are kept in the field, traveling and laboring unsalaried, at their own expense, and, wherever permissible under the laws of the country they visit, without purse or scrip, which has been our practise from the beginning. This practise, which is in harmony with the procedure of the apostles anciently, while a severe trial to the elders, has proved a most excellent discipline, causing them to put implicit trust in God, and clothing them with the true spirit of their calling. Every worthy male member of the church holds some office of the priesthood, and is exercised either at home or abroad in preaching the Gospel and administering its ordinances. . . . . .

"Mormonism is pursuing its traditional policy—'minding its own business' and doing unto others as it would be done by. It does not spend its time berating and abusing other churches and religions, all of which it recognizes as doing good in their various spheres. It simply proclaims itself as a greater measure of truth as the fulness of the everlasting Gospel; facing fearlessly all creeds, all systems, and inviting comparison between its doctrines and theirs. Our Tabernacle and other public buildings are open to ministers of other denominations, and to lecturers and speakers in general."

As to the future of Mormonism—its purposes and their fulfilment—the writer says:

"That it will succeed in establishing Zion, in building the Holy City, in gathering out the righteous from all lands and preparing them to meet the Lord when he comes in his glory, no faithful Latter-day Saint doubts. To this end it aims to institute what is known as the United Order, a communal system inaugurated by the Prophet Joseph Smith as early as February, 1831, but which, owing to the church's frequent migrations and other causes, has never been fully established. The purpose of the Order is to make the members of the church equal and united in all things, spiritual and temporal, to banish pride, poverty, and iniquity, and introduce a condition of things that will prepare the pure in heart for the advent of the world's Redeemer."

As an illustration of the hostile comment which the missionary work of the Mormon elders is exciting in the press of other churches, we quote the following from an editorial entitled "The Mormon Peril," in the New York *Observer* (November 7):

"The devil knows a bad thing when he sees it, and does his best in his own interest to keep the Mormon iniquity going. How grave the menace of Mormonism continues to be may be seen at a glance, when one reflects that the Mormons hold the balance of power in seven States and are colonizing industriously, with consummate adroitness and untiring persistency, in half a dozen States besides. Mormonism is simply a satanic system, to be fought unsparingly and persistently by every possible religious influence and proper legislative means. The warfare against Mormonism, moreover, must not simply be ardent, it must also be intelligent; it should not be impulsive and spasmodic, it should be a deliberately planned campaign and a constantly prosecuted endeavor."

The Observer calls upon its readers to obtain, circulate, and

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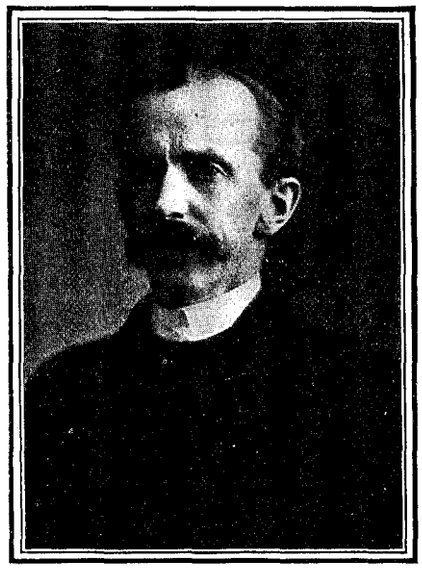
sign petition blanks in support of the movement now on foot for an amendment to the federal Constitution that will forbid polygamy.

THE REAL PROBLEM OF THE CHURCH AND ITS SOLUTION.

REV. GEORGE WILLIAM KNOX, D.D., president of Union Theological Seminary, acknowledges that the agitation for a change in the confessional statements of the Presbyterian Church is one of many indications of a widespread theological unrest. He declares that throughout the church universal there is discontent, and a feeling that "the times are out of joint." He denies that this is the result of attack upon, or unusual obstacles in the way of, the church, or that denominational strife is responsible. The difficulty, he says, is in fundamental articles of the Christian creed itself:



REV. GEORGE W. KNOX, D.D

"Protestants, advocates of the broadest education, champions of free thought, open to the intellectual currents of the age, feel an influence which makes them hesitate. The widening separation between traditional theology and the scientific culture of our times produces a semi-paralysis of faith."

There is, therefore, a grave problem before the church, and Dr. Knox (in *The Evangelist*, Presby., October 31) has this to say concerning its nature:

"The problem for the church is not to be found among the great questions of the past, of Calvinism and Arminianism, of sacraments and orders, of ritual and organization, of the Trinity and the atonement; nor is it among the questions so sharply debated in recent years, of authenticity and inerrancy, of inspiration and revelation. All these, important and connected not remotely with the essential truths of our religion, are not central, and their answer will not decide our issue.

"For we are concerned with the greatest of problems debated through the ages. Back from all outworks, back through all interior lines of defense, we have been forced, and the question of all questions is once more raised within the confines of the church itself, What think we of God?"

This is, and has always been, says the writer, the problem, not only for individuals, but for every great religion:

"Religion for any individual is communion with the God he knows. The description of this God is his theology, its adoration is his worship, and obedience to its commands is his rule of life. The central religious fact, is communion with God, or, in more technical language, it is the realization in experience of the truth set forth in creed."

What then, Dr. Knox asks, does the Christian worship? And, if the answer, as doubtless it must be, is God, then, how is God made known? Again the answer is unquestioned,—through Christ. But the writer accuses theology of traveling by quite a different road:

"In general, we may say, it is sought to go up through nature to attributes described and analyzed by a method learned in schools far other than those of the apostles and prophets. Thus it has been the God of reason and nature first, with proofs from nature at most supplemented with Scripture texts. And the revelation of God in Christ, if it appear at all, has been given an inconspicuous place, the lessons he teaches made an appendix to a natural theology.

"The present problem for the church follows as matter of course. For our view of nature changes with every change in science and philosophy, and with this change of view must our notions of the God of nature change. Thus natural theology is the handmaid of natural science. Given a certain physics, logic, and ontology, and a corresponding view of God emerges; change those, and this, too, shall change. . . . How, then, can our problem fail to press for its solution? The wonder is that so many remain undisturbed, and that, on the whole, faith still stands so firm. But the question will not down. With all nature transformed, is the Christian's God still the same? Can we worship Him our fathers worshiped and still call ourselves by the same sacred name?"

There are many answers to this question, says Dr. Knox, and he brings them forward for the purpose of investigating their correctness thus:

"Some reply directly, No! Theology falls with the old philosophy and science. In the name of truth we renounce the faith, tho the universe lose its soul of loveliness thereby. The answer is natural, for the dilemma has been formed by the church itself, and, if the dilemma hold, if the way is up through nature to nature's God, then it is inevitable. But the dilemma is false. The Christian knows his God not through nature, but through Jesus Christ.

"Just as unsound is the dilemma if we take its other horn with many, and say, we defy the new. We have certainty and finality in our theology and it shall not change with changing times. But this is a losing fight, half-hearted, with yieldings here and there which really yield all. The position is the very center of the unrest of the church. To yield it wholly is the only way to peace. Half measures are of no avail, tho some still strive to patch the old with new, in spite of our Lord's words attempting the impossible.

"Others turn from it all and busy themselves with cult and organization and passing activities. They refuse to think, and fancy the problem solved because forgotten. However possible this for the individual, it is impossible for the church, for thus it forfeits its character as Protestant and returns on the way to Rome.

"Again, some from the same logical position would reconstruct. Through the new nature they will pass to God. We shall have a new theology formed on the model seen in the doctrine of evolution and in full accord with a science only a few years out of date. A scheme possible, or more likely impossible, but in any case giving us as the result not the Christian but a new nature God.

"Or, interested chiefly in philosophy, we shall flee from transcendence to immanence, magnify, perhaps ignorantly, the Greek theologians, or try to construct an absolute out of knowledge, completing Aristotle's thought. Illuminating, deeply religious, we may succeed in transfiguring the world and in making every place holy ground. But, even so, the result will be once more profound and transcendental philosophy, one more system to have its day and cease to be.

"Or, finally, we may turn to the Christian experience and ask its guidance. But tho priceless, and tho in theology it must ever aid in defining and proving truth, yet has it no deep well of its own from which it can minister to our need. Linked indissolubly to its object, it points not to itself but to him."

And here the writer finds the solution of the problem—How to know God—which confronts the church. He says:

"Let us go to Christ and listen to him. Not to the sonorous words of the Westminster divines, not even to the accents of Christian prayers and hymns, not even to the inspired utterance of prophets and apostles, but to himself. How vast the contrast his words present to all formal theology! . . . And now from his lips comes no word of science or philosophy, no word that must be translated when uttered to the babes and sucklings in the faith, but,—take off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the ground on which thou standest is holy ground—'Be ye therefore perfect, as

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your Father which is in heaven is perfect.' (We perfect, as he is perfect!) 'For he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? and if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? Do not even the publicans so? But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you, that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven.' Thus, *thus* are we to be perfect as our Father in heaven is perfect. . . . And there rises before us the image of one whose visage was marred, who was cursed, hated, despitefully used and persecuted, who led like a lamb to the slaughter opened not his mouth, and on the cross prayed for those who slew him. And we understand in his light, saying: We have seen thee, we have seen the Father."

The solution, says Dr. Knox, is simple. It is to make supreme what Christ made supreme. He goes on to explain what this solution does: "It takes the place of honor from ontology and science and gives it to ethics. It turns our thought from the world without to conscience within. It fills our souls not with wonder and amaze, but with humility, faith, and love. It leads us not along the road of dialectics to our God but by the great highway of service to our fellow men."

WILL THE PAPAL SEE EVER COME TO NEW YORK?

IN what sense the Papacy is united to the bishopric of Rome, and whether transfer of St. Peter's chair to America is possible or not, are still subjects of occasional discussion. *The Irish Ecclesiastical Record* has recently printed an article on the subject, written by Father Pope. We take the following extract from the columns of the Boston *Pilot*, which prints it (November 2) without any comment of its own. Father Pope writes:

"Such a change, startling as it is, is not inconceivable. We may not always be blessed with pontiffs of the stamp of Leo XIII.; without a recurrency of the dark periods of the papacy, we may yet have pontiffs whose ken is not so far-reaching, whose sympathies are not so all-embracing as we could desire; it may be well that the New World, through no fault of its own, finds itself out of touch with the spiritual head of Christendom. Modern views may in time so predominate that the large number of members of the Sacred College may hail from America, there may spring up a feeling that an up-to-date Pope, in other words an American Pope, would be an advantage. All this is possible, but is it possible that the Holy See should be removed from Rome to New York? that the successor of St. Peter should no longer be Bishop of Rome but Bishop of New York?

"The question really depends for its answer upon another much disputed point. By what right is the Bishop of Rome the successor of St. Peter? Was it merely because St. Peter's sagacity led him to choose Rome for his See as being the future mistress of the world, or are we to say that he was divinely led to do so? We certainly have no New-Testament authority for claiming a divine command to St. Peter on the subject, nor even a divine ratification of his choice, and yet if we concede that it was merely a choice based on human perspicacity, on what grounds can we deny the possibility of New York becoming the See of Peter's successor.

"This was a question which naturally attracted a good deal of attention during the papal residence of Avignon. The Roman people clamored for the return of the popes, and they urged the prescriptive rights of their city. Yet many of these pontiffs would have been glad to be able to call Avignon the papal See had it been possible. The truth is that they never seemed to conceive of such a change as possible. The idea that Rome was divinely, and therefore inalienably, chosen as the See of the Fisherman and his successors, appears repeatedly in papal documents.

"The sentiment is everywhere the same, but the grounds assigned for it vary. Gelasius, Boniface VIII., and Nicholas I. simply declare that it was a divine act; Innocent III. says that it is not due to St. Peter's initiative, but that he was led by a divine revelation to remove from Antioch; while the tradition given us by St. Ambrose might imply that the choice was St. Peter's, ratified by the divine admonition he received to go back to Rome and die. Hence theologians differ much when discussing the question of the alienability of the primacy of the church from the Roman bishopric.

"Still, when all is said, we have not got beyond the realm of tradition and opinion. Have we any grounds *a priori* as well as *a posteriori* for maintaining that, if the world were to last ten thousand years longer, it would still see the successor of the Fisherman enthroned at Rome?

"When we reflect upon the vicissitudes through which Rome has passed, when we recall the low ebb to which it has sunk, and that not merely morally but physically, it is hard to shut our eyes to the clear designs of Providence, which willed that the City of the Seven Hills should be called and should be 'The Eternal City.'

"One day, perhaps, a son of America's soil will fill Peter's chair, but we think it impossible that a successor of St. Peter will ever set up his See on America's soil."

A Woman on Tolstoy's View of the "Sex Question."—Tolstoy's new book, "The Sex Question," in an extract therefrom (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 12), contains the declaration that "Marriage is a sin, not a duty." The author says also that the ideal of religious and moral men should be the abolition of marriage—even at the cost of the gradual disappearance of the human race.

An editorial writer (presumably feminine) for the Boston *Woman's Journal* (November 9), referring to these views, makes the following comment:

"Tolstoy's views on the subject [marriage] are probably due to the curious twist often left in the minds even of able men by a youth spent in gross debauchery. Such an experience almost always leaves behind it a coarse conception of marriage and a contempt for women. No man with a sane mind and a clean past life can believe that marriage is in itself sinful, tho it often becomes an unholy thing through the ignorance and selfishness of the parties to it. Tolstoy's present view marks the backswing of the pendulum; the rake has become the ascetic.

"No one who has made an impartial observation of the work of women, at least in England and America, can assert that their influence is 'essentially immoral and irreligious.' There are plenty of selfish and frivolous women; yet Dr. Rainsford says that even in the tenement-house districts of New York he can enlist five women in any effort for social amelioration where he can enlist one man. The women are doing their full share of philanthropic work—in some places more than their share.

"Tolstoy's views on the question of children show an odd lack of logic. He says men ought to have as few children as possible (he himself has thirteen), and that they should try to enlist women in humanitarian labors rather than in raising families. Yet in a previous work he maintains that it is women's duty to have as many children as possible, and says that whenever he sees a young woman devoting herself to any other work, he feels as he does when he sees a bit of fertile ground that might be a garden covered with gravel instead. How women can have large families if men are to have small ones is a riddle. Tolstoy has genius, devotion, and an enthusiasm for humanity; but he has not logic."

IT is stated that the British and Foreign Bible Society is preparing to issue the Revised Version of the Scriptures. Commenting upon this *The Evangelist* (Presbyterian, November 7) says: "In order to do this it will be necessary to secure legislation to alter a law of the Society by which it is forbidden to make any alteration from the Authorized Version. Even then the Society does not propose to make wholesale issue of the new version, but will hold itself ready to supply it whenever specific demand is made. It seems strange that after twenty years of test, preponderatingly favorable, the Revised Version should still be ignored by the great distributing agencies of the Bible. For the American Bible Society is in exactly the position of its British colaborer. While the Bible-reading world is purchasing any one of a dozen devout and successful modernizations of the Scriptures, the venerable societies organized for the sole purpose of distributing the Bible broadcast are still striving to sell the old version. Of course this applies only to the English translation. If we were Chinese, Choctaw, Zulu, or any other foreigners, the societies would willingly go to the expense and labor of issuing new versions from time to time. But because we read English we must perforce (if we buy from them) read the version of 1611."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS IN EUROPE.

PROF. JEREMIAH W. JENKS, of Cornell University, has recently completed for the United States Industrial Commission a report on "industrial combinations in Europe." He gives the substance of his conclusions in an article in *The International Monthly* (November). Professor Jenks sketches the history and operation of combinations in England, Germany, France, Austria, and Belgium, and, comparing their development and present status in these countries with those in the United States, he comes to the general conclusions (1) that "capitalistic combination is a form of industrial organization particularly suited to a developed industry"; and (2) that, while in the United States a strong opposition has been developed against such combinations, in Europe, on the contrary, they are looked upon as logical and even beneficial results of industrial evolution. In Germany especially combinations have flourished, as the courts have held that agreements to prevent undue competition and the cutting of prices to an unremunerative rate are not illegal as in restraint of trade, but can be enforced through the courts. In Austria popular feeling has been more outspoken against combinations than anywhere else in Europe, and Professor Jenks notes that the Austrian courts have declared contracts among the different parties to an industrial combination to be invalid. The state of popular feeling in Austria has been such that the Ministry of Trade and Commerce recently appointed a special committee to consider the advisability of legislation on the general subject. After a year's study, the committee, in a report which Professor Jenks calls one of the most important ever issued on the subject, expressed the opinion that "industrial combinations are in the nature of permanent business organizations suited to the conditions of the present day, and that, therefore, no attempt ought to be made to abolish them, but rather that there should be given them legal recognition and regulation." The recommendations of the committee, summed up briefly, are as follows:

"1. The combinations to be recognized as legal organizations and accordingly to be brought into legal form.

"2. Every combination to be obliged to announce its organization to a bureau which is to be recognized as a judicial body and which is to undertake the registration of the combinations.

"3. This combination bureau, or court, to act also as a court of first instance for the settlement of all disputes in the field of private law which arise from the existence and activity of the combinations.

"4. For the checking of the monopolistic tendencies arising from the limitation or destruction of free competition, measures should be taken in the field of legislation on import duties, and in connection with the rates of freights on government railroads, as well as by the encouragement of associations (presumably trade organizations of various kinds) to oppose combinations.

"5. For the purpose of considering and deciding upon the administrative measures mentioned, there should be created a monopoly and combination council, which should be a consultative organ of the Ministry of Commerce.

"6. The Government is formally urged to work out a bill in accordance with the principles suggested by the committee on combinations, and to present this to the committee for consideration."

Professor Jenks commends the moderation of these recommendations, which come, he says, from a committee which has made a more complete study of the subject than has been made by any other body in the world, with the possible exception of the United States Industrial Commission. In the countries of Europe not mentioned by Professor Jenks, there can be no doubt, he believes, that the "appearance and development of the industrial combination wait merely upon the growth of the manufacturing industry."

The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in an article on trusts in Europe, agrees in the main with the conclusions of Professor Jenks, but he calls special attention to the fact that "protective tariffs do not seem to have been of special significance in the formation of industrial combinations in Europe, altho in many cases the combination has been enabled to take advantage of the protective tariff in the way of securing higher prices." He says further:

"In free-trade England the combination movement seems to have developed considerably further than in protectionist France; but, on the other hand, the movement toward combination has gone much further in extent in Austria and Germany, both protectionist countries, than in England, altho in England the form of combination is generally more complete."

The experience of Europe in the matter of trade combinations, this writer believes, would seem to justify the following conclusions:

"1. There is, relatively speaking, little objection to combinations in Europe, and in some countries the Government and people seem to believe that they are needed to meet modern industrial conditions. They do believe that they should be carefully supervised by the Government and, if necessary, controlled.

"2. There is little or no belief that the protective tariff is responsible for their existence. It is known that they at times use the tariff to keep their prices higher than would otherwise be possible, and that their export are often lower than their domestic prices.

"3. Railroad discriminations have been practically abolished in Europe, and in consequence they have had no effect toward creating combinations.

"4. The great degree of publicity in the organization of corporations has largely prevented the evils arising from stock-watering, and has evidently had much effect in keeping prices steady and reasonable and in keeping wages steady and just.

"5. There seems to be no inclination toward the passage of laws which shall attempt to kill the combinations. That is believed to be impossible and unwise. Laws should attempt only to control, and that apparently chiefly through publicity, tho the Government may be given restrictive power in exceptional cases."

FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

IT is not often that the mayoralty campaign of a single city attracts such widespread and intense interest as has been shown by the press of almost all the world in the New York municipal election. Most of the Canadian journals and many European newspapers comment on the result, the general tenor of their opinion being that public decency triumphed in the election of Mr. Low. A few of the more significant comments are worth noting. The *Temps* (Paris) refers to the campaign as a crisis of democracy. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) declares that every decent city the world over congratulates New York. *The Daily News* (London) has heard that President Roosevelt "has it in" for Tammany, and wishes him "Godspeed in his warfare for order and progress." It says:

"President Roosevelt will not have reigned in vain if he can break the back of Tammany. That one task will be a sufficient jewel in his crown. We have always held that the Democratic party ruined itself by its alliance with Tammany far more than by its crusade for silver. Tammany is at present the standing shame of America. It is, to use the old phrase, the negation of God raised into a system of government. Its power for degradation seems unlimited: its influence for harm as an example to other American cities is eating into the national life. It is almost inconceivable that the United States, perhaps the most genuinely Christian of nations, should intend to tolerate this infamy much longer in its chief city."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the *Hamburger Nachrichten*,

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and several other German journals, which usually refer to American institutions and national character in the most pessimistic of terms, see in the election of Mr. Low signs of a real potentiality for good. The Montreal *Witness* refers to the immense sums of money bet on the result of the election, and remarks: "Such widespread gambling upon such an event is fatal to the spirit of good citizenship, and its presence explains to some extent why New York tolerates Tammany and its appalling evils." *The Witness* rejoices particularly over the defeat of Mr. Van Wyck, whom it calls unfit for any public office whatever. The Toronto *Globe* commends the press of New York for its part in the campaign. Without the help of the newspapers it doubts whether Tammany could have been defeated. *The Herald* (Montreal) finds much to admire in the manner in which Mr. Shepard conducted his candidacy. The Democratic party of the United States, it says, "certainly has need of a man like Mr. Shepard, and he has conducted his campaign in a way to win the confidence of those casting about for one in whom they can repose confidence." The *Patrie* (Montreal), organ of the French thought of the Dominion, declares that New York has at last taken its conscience out of the hands of Mr. Croker.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LIVE QUESTIONS IN SPAIN.

WITH the opening of the Spanish Cortes, in the middle of October, Spain (to quote the *Temps*, Paris) once more enters European politics, after several years of obscurity. The Paris journal refers principally to the strong speeches of several ministers calling for reforms in the electoral system and to the fact that the present session is the last at which the Queen Regent will preside. On May next, the young King becomes of

ALFONSO (to his mother): "Can that be the terrible man of Gibraltar?" —*Amsterdammer.*

age and will himself assume the reins of government. He will need all the strength of will which has come to him from his mother and his father, says the *Temps*, for in addition to the multitude of governmental abuses which will clamor for immediate correction there is General Weyler. There can be no reasonable doubt that the former captain-general of Cuba will attempt the rôle of the man on horseback at the first opportunity. In reply to an interpellation in the Cortes as to his attitude and intentions, in case the present social and political disturbances continue, the Minister of War declared (according to a news despatch in the *Temps*) that he has now become a Liberal. He said further: "As to a dictatorship, no one thinks of such a thing. Dictators are the offspring of circumstances. For myself, I have never thought of being one, nor do I now. But if the circumstances of the country become grave, I shall do my duty." After the uproar which greeted these words had subsided, the general continued: "I am a politician, a Liberal politician. But, above all, I am a soldier, and if it shall become necessary, I will defend the institutions and the parliament."

The press of Madrid devotes a great deal of space to the discussion of General Weyler's probable motives in speaking as he did. The *Liberal* refers to the fact that he is likely to become Prime Minister in case the state of Señor Segasta's health compels his retirement from the head of the cabinet, and wishes that General Weyler had been less enigmatic. The *Imparcial* condemns the general for such "inflammatory words," especially at a time when both army and navy are in "a semi-mutinous condition."

The question of Morocco and the alleged designs of France on that state are the subject of most of the comment on the foreign policy of the kingdom. In spite of repeated emphatic denials by the French press that the republic has any idea of territorial aggrandizement in Morocco, Spanish journals generally appear to regard the absorption of the Shereefian monarchy by France as having been determined upon in Paris. The *Imparcial* declares that Spain has always found that France's friendship costs more than it is worth, and advocates the cultivation of more cordial relations with England. The latter, it strongly urges, should see to the fortifications of Gibraltar at once and bring them to the highest possible state of efficiency. The *Perseveranza* (Milan) warns Spain that, before she thinks of any foreign alliances, she must look to her finances. Says this Italian journal:

"Spain's attitude must be firm but prudent; she must not wrap herself up in an extravagant optimism, nor must she affect to desire a splendid isolation. . . . Tho at present no one threatens her interests in the Mediterranean, there is every appearance that difficulties of the gravest kind will arise there; so she must wait and watch. And, in watching, she should remember that for war there is another factor to be considered, more important than bravery or mere force of arms—and that is the question of finance."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

ARBITRATION and the Monroe Doctrine continue to be the "live" topics of discussion at the Pan-American Congress now assembled in the City of Mexico, and in the comments of the South American press. The position of Chile is the "storm-center" in the matter of arbitration, as the delegation of that republic has announced that the Santiago Government will withdraw from the congress if the principle of arbitration is made retroactive, *i.e.*, applicable to pending disputes (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 2). Peru and Bolivia are evidently determined to demand that the question of the conquered provinces be submitted to arbitration, while Chile is just as firm in her refusal to participate in the deliberations if this is done. Chile's withdrawal would undoubtedly seriously compromise the congress. A writer in the *Lei* (Santiago), who does not sign his name, but who is referred to as "a most eminent and learned authority," declares that it is believed generally throughout South America that President Roosevelt is aiming to establish a sort of *Hansebund*, or commercial union, between the different American states, and that he will strongly urge the immediate conclusion

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of reciprocity treaties with the South American republics. If the United States wishes to conclude such friendly commercial agreements, says this writer, her statesmen must give up the idea of compulsory arbitration, as this would at once alienate Chile. And, "altho she is by no means a *persona grata* with many of the other South American states, she would certainly be supported by a majority of them if she withdrew from the congress for this reason." This writer continues:

"Compulsory arbitration is an unrealizable utopia, and a contradiction in itself. He who would impose it on all countries manifests an absolute ignorance of the most elemental principles of right. No thinker, no scientist, has accepted compulsory arbitration, such as is now being preached, and even the most idealistic congresses have always recognized that questions exist which it is not possible to submit to any arbitration whatever. It is proposed to demonstrate to a distinguished opponent [a celebrated poet of Peru who favors compulsory arbitration] that the idea of force and the idea of arbitration are antithetical, and that what is called compulsory arbitration is an impossible chimera which can not be realized in the present actual state of humanity; further, that no nation, no ally, no group of nations, has the right to impose upon another nation the principle of a public right which that nation would certainly make it its business summarily to reject."

Compulsory arbitration is necessary, in the opinion of the *Estrella de Panama*, because voluntary arbitration is illusory. Says this isthmian journal:

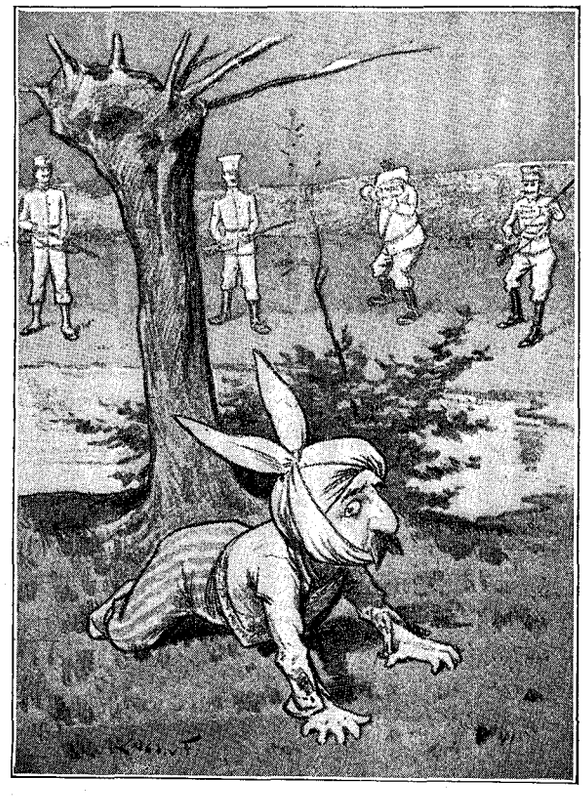
"The very mention of permanent arbitration is like a prayer to the memory of Bolivar, the great liberator. At this moment, when the congress at the City of Mexico is about to either perpetuate or destroy the work of the first congress, held at Panama, of which the isthmus was the first altar and Bolivar its high priest, we speak from Panama to all the South Americans and the North Americans as well. Compulsory or permanent arbitration is necessary because voluntary arbitration will not do. The latter always makes it essential to secure the consent of the stronger party, who is not always to be found in the honorable position of ceding as a right that which has been acquired by war. The first difficulty being solved, that of securing the consent of the stronger, that of obtaining the adherence of the weaker becomes necessary. Then we must place in harmonious position the two belligerent parties according to the dictum of the arbitrating judge. This accomplished, and supposing that the stronger litigant has agreed to submit to the decision of the judge, we still have to secure the consent of the weaker party so to submit. Think how many slips and chances there are between the beginning and the end of such a procedure as this! Then, given the case that the right of the weaker litigant has been recognized and proclaimed by the arbitrator, what superior power, as matters now stand, can compel the stronger party to comply with a verdict which may be totally unsatisfactory and unacceptable to him? . . . Legal coercive measures are the necessary complement of juridical protection, and it can not be admitted that society in the [South American] states has arrived at such ideal perfection that it can exclude coercive measures in upholding each citizen in his proper legal sphere, and repress the possible abuse of liberty. If this is done in civil society, ruled by codes and tribunals, how is it possible in international society in which the states must coexist with opposing interests and passions stimulated by various causes, and with people who occupy such different positions in culture and civilization, to realize the ideal of perfection which interprets the exercise of liberty in such a manner that all conflicts and all contentions must cease, and which implies a voluntary submission to the majesty of right."

The *Economista* (Lima, Peru) repudiates the alleged claims of the United States to the hegemony of all the New World republics as "absurd, if it were not brutally unjust." Says this journal:

"Events of the past two decades have convinced South America that the ancient Monroe Doctrine is to be applied by the modern disciples of that President with the omission of the last clause of his 'doctrine,' which asserts that 'the North Americans have never intervened and never will intervene in the affairs of the actual colonies and dependencies of European countries.'"

These same North Americans, continues the *Economista*, have been dreaming big dreams:

"Their biggest dream is to see Europe completely excluded from the New World, and, by a political and economical pretence, to establish an arrogant protectorate over the smaller republics of the South. Like the practical people they are, they hasten to mold their ideas into concrete form. Characteristic at-



As evidence of the spread of the peace idea, the nations, under the lead of France, begin the hunt, with Turkey as the hare.
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

A CLOUD IN HIS SKY.

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK: "Yes, it looks a little threatening, but I've seen it just as dark before when it didn't amount to anything."
—*The World* (Toronto).

TURKEY'S TROUBLES IN CARTOON.

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tempts in this direction occurred twelve years ago when the first Pan-American Congress met in 1889, at Washington. Among the important points then discussed was the adoption of a system of arbitration to settle disputes among American states. Brazil, however, was the only country upon which these discussions had any effect; by them she obtained some custom-house concessions, and a Bureau of American Republics was organized at Washington, which at this time is little else than a post of reference for dates and statistics. The question of arbitration died a natural death."

The *España Moderna* (Madrid) sees the beginning of grave complications in the trouble between Colombia and Venezuela. It says:

"We can not believe that the independence and integrity of these two republics can be secured without a resolute act supported by the complete unanimity of all the other republics convened at the congress, to extort from the representatives of the United States a solemn declaration and promise that the independence and integrity of these two republics shall be forever respected, as well as that of all the other states actually constituted, not excepting the still anomalous Cuba. They must promise that neither by absorption to make them disappear, nor by dismemberment of any part of the territory which belongs to them, nor by right of conquest, nor by litigation, nor by cession, sale, or conveyance, nor by annexation by consent of its inhabitants, expressed by means of any class of voters or plebescites, shall these states be subjected to outside interference or 'protection.' . . . By fraud and contrary to all laws of rectitude, these states have been frequently incited to revolution, or to bloody quarrels with their neighbors. Such methods of seduction, oppression, and intrigue are easy to employ on excitable and perhaps fanatical people and corrupt governments, especially among those who may be dominated by fear, or who may be bought by interest to cede rights which are not their own, but which are the patrimony of the country. . . . Honor and fair dealing alike demand that the rights of country should be preserved intact for those who follow after. If, in the Pan-American Congress at Mexico, the republics of Iberian blood do not obtain this solemn declaration and promise, then let them protest as they may in the name of peril to their life."

The *Epoca* (Madrid) also contains a strong article calling upon the "whole South American continent to regard the sad fate of Cuba and protest against the Yankee iniquity." The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) contain similar articles. The Austrian semi-official organ declares that Europe should regard Asia and Africa as its "exclusive preserve," and keep Americans as "far from the markets of the two older continents as the Yankees try to keep Europe from the marts of South America." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) believes that "a regular campaign of political and economic exploitation" of the entire South American continent has been planned in Washington and will be inaugurated at the congress. "Ignotus," writing in *The National Review* (London), declares that the near future will see Germany so firmly established in South America that it will be impossible to dislodge her. Times have changed since the Monroe Doctrine was first enunciated, he says:

"On the one side we have retrograde communities, such as Colombia and Venezuela. On the other side we have such a nation as Germany, strong, expansive, capable of introducing and enforcing order, with a yearly increasing surplus population. Is it probable or possible that she will consent to be for all time excluded from just the very territory that she lacks? And further, is it in consonance with the eternal laws of progress that she should be excluded?"

Ignotus believes that, altho both England and the United States would strongly protest against a German protectorate of any South American state, say Colombia or Venezuela, both these great powers would actually benefit by such an event. To the United States, he says, the danger from a military standpoint would be *nil;* from an economic standpoint, Germany in Northern South America would be a benefit. He does not explain just how this benefit would result. England, he continues, wants no more territory, and such an acquisition by Germany would be wholly unobjectionable. By giving Germany an outlet, it would greatly lessen friction, while the trade of both England and the United States would benefit were peace and order and confidence introduced into a continent of such vast possibilities. This writer, whose *nom de plume* appears in connection with some of the most thoughtful and authoritative magazine articles of the day, declares he has good reasons for stating that this idea has occupied the minds of German statesmen for years. It is probable, he says, that "the method they will adopt for carrying it out will be to direct a strong stream of emigration into such countries as they would first select for annexation, and that they will not move actively until they have established a basis by having a large number of Germans settled there." In conclusion, he says:

"Supposing—this is, of course, an unlikely supposition—in twenty years a million Germans, many of them able-bodied men trained to arms, to have settled in Venezuela, and then to have quietly wrested power, by one of the inevitable revolutions, from the million whites and mestizos, who at present rule another million of half-savage Indians and half-breeds, who has a right to intervene if this German population declares its resolve to draw closer to what may, in the next generation, become the Lesser Germany of Europe?"

The Canadian Manufacturer (Toronto) blames the manufacturers of the Dominion for not taking advantage of the opportunities for South American trade presented by Canada's immense resources and her cordial relations with all the Latin American republics.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Tolstoy and the Franco-Russian Alliance.—Even if the Russian people knew of the existence of the alliance with France—and the mass of them do not—they would be opposed to it from principle,—such is the substance of Count Tolstoy's answer to an inquiry from Pietro Mazzini, the Italian patriot. A number of the journals of Rome, including the *Roma* and the *Revista Teatrale Italiana*, publish Count Tolstoy's letter, which is as follows:

"In reply to your question as to what the Russian masses think of the Franco-Russian alliance, I first say that they have no idea of the existence of this alliance. If, however, this alliance were known to them, I am satisfied that, being indifferent to other nations, their good sense and feelings of humanity would show them that this exclusive alliance with one nation can not fail to arouse the enmity of other nations, and possibly be the cause of war. For this reason I am sure it would be distasteful to them. As to whether the Russian people share the enthusiasm of the French people in this matter, I believe I can answer by saying that not only do the Russian people fail to share this enthusiasm (of which I seriously doubt the existence in France), but, if they knew what is being said and done in France because of this alliance, they would experience a sentiment of distrust and antipathy for a people who, without sufficient cause, tries to profess so much spontaneous and exceptional love for them. What is the importance of this alliance for civilization in general? I believe I have the right to hold that, this alliance having no other motive than war or the menace of war against other peoples, its influence is bound to be mischievous."

Count Tolstoy concludes by saying that the French people will lose prestige by becoming the allies of the "most despotic, retrograde, and cruel government of Europe." As for the Russians, he believes that for them the alliance will prove "more pernicious still," "because their government will take advantage of the friendship of France to become "day by day more despotic, retrograde, and cruel."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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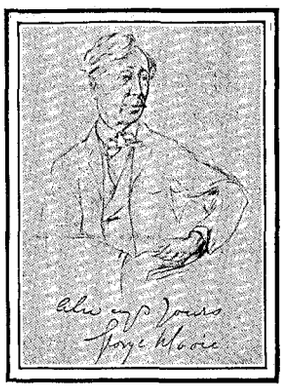
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

GEORGE MOORE IN A NEW VEIN.

SISTER TERESA. By George Moore. 8vo, cloth, 378 pp., price $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Company.

NO work of Mr. George Moore's could be insignificant, yet one wonders how the author of those brilliant and illuminative essays on modern painting, or that terrible study of life, "The Mummer's Wife," could also have written a book like "Sister Teresa," so dense is its texture in comparison with his former work. It has been rumored that under the influence of M. J. K. Huysmans, Mr. Moore has turned from the observation of things material to the contemplation of things spiritual. The resulting change can please no one, from a literary point of view, but the advocates of the young-girl school of literature, for Mr. Moore seems wholly out of sympathy with the new theme that he has attempted to portray.



"Sister Teresa" is the sequel to "Evelyn Inness." The theme of the book is an impressive one. It is the story of the life of a woman who struggles to free herself from all material bonds, the story of the birth of her soul; but as the book progresses, and Evelyn, Sister Teresa, becomes more and more spiritual, the stuff with which Mr. Moore has fashioned the personages of his book turns from flesh and blood to lifeless clay. Evelyn loses her human weakness, only to lose her humanity.

The whole mass of the book is heavy and dark—dough without yeast, a candle without a wick. It leaves an impression of hopelessness on the reader. The life of Evelyn in the world has been futile, her life in the convent is futile, in spite of Mr. Moore's effort to make it appear otherwise, and the book also is futile, leaving one with a species of mental indigestion, an oppression caused by reading too many insignificant details concerning convent life. Nor do these details finally give the impression of convent life as a whole. One feels that Mr. Moore is writing about something he has studied profoundly, but whose inner significance he has not grasped.

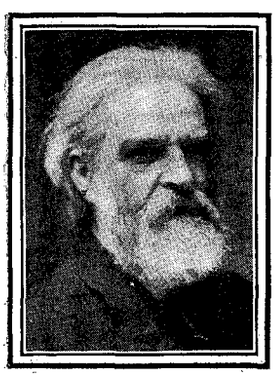
In Mr. Moore's former work he has sometimes been revolting, but he has almost always had force. Even when he has entered needlessly into details of an unsavory nature, he has conveyed the impression of reality; but here the detail remains, the reality does not.

It is not the work of a man who has had a new inspiration, but the work of a man whose mind is suffering from an eclipse. One prefers the George Moore who wrote of moral deformities with conviction, to the George Moore who writes of spiritual perfections perfunctorily.

A POET OF BROTHERHOOD.

LINCOLN AND OTHER POEMS. By Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems." 12mo, cloth, 125 pp. Price $1.00 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

TO achieve an abiding place in literature, the poet either must have something to say that no one else has said, or he must say what others have said and say it better than it has been said before. Mr. Markham has no message that can be called strictly new. He is not a Walt Whitman nor an Emerson; still less a Wordsworth or a Browning. His themes are such as have appealed to all poets; his viewpoint never carries one "to the skies by the stairway of surprise." He does not, as Kipling nearly always does, take the world unawares, and for that reason his poems rarely have the *seizing* power (tho they have better wearing quality) that Kipling's work possesses. But there is hardly one of the themes that Mr. Markham touches to which he does not impart new dignity, new beauty, new power. What he has to say is almost always better said than it has ever been said before; and if his message is not new, it is at least one that will bear repetition, one that is worthy the best that the poets and artists of many generations yet to come can bestow upon it.



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EDWIN MARKHAM.

He sings of Brotherhood and of Social Service. Aside from a number of exquisite little nature poems, this is the central theme of all his verse. We would be glad to have more of the nature poems, even if that meant a little less of the Brotherhood. Here, for instance, is a quatrain that is very winsomely sweet and simple:

AT LITTLE VIRGIL'S WINDOW.

There are three green eggs in a small brown pocket,
And the breeze will swing and the gale will rock it,
Till three little birds on the thin edge teeter,
And our God be glad and our world be sweeter.

The poem on "Kyka"—"Kyka" is the pet name of the author's little child—verges close upon lyrical perfection. Here are the last two stanzas:

Mad thing!
Glad thing!
How will Life tame you?
How will God name you?
All that I know is that you are to me
Wind over water, star on the sea.

Dear heart!
Near heart!
Long is the journey,
Hard is the tourney:
Would I could be by your side when you fall—
Would that my own heart could suffer it all!

Of the title-poem we have nothing—or next to nothing—but praise. It is a magnificent tribute to "The Man of the People"—

A man that matched the mountains and compelled
The stars to look our way and honor us.

There is but one false note in the poem. It is found in these lines:

Forevermore he burned to do his deed
With the fine stroke and gesture of a king.

That might fit Conkling, but not Lincoln, whose thoughts were never of gestures and who did not burn to imitate a king.

A large number of the poems are written for special occasions—"Lincoln," "The Wall Street Pit," "The Mighty Hundred Years," "Our Deathless Dead," "The New Century," "The Song of the Shepherds," "St. Elizabeth of Hungary." They are remarkably good, and we know no valid reason why the poet should not, as well as the sculptor, the painter, the musician, and the orator, lend his art to dignify and beautify such occasions. But there is something of freshness and spontaneity seen to be lacking when such poems are collected in book-form. Nevertheless the volume marks a distinct advance upon the author's first volume, and evinces a mastery of poetic form, a beauty of diction, a dignity of tone such as no other American poet now writing can approach, such as no other American poet who has ceased to write has ever surpassed.

A KNIGHT-ERRANT OF LITERATURE.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Graham Balfour. 12mo, cloth, 2 vols., with portraits. Price $4.00 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

WE are told in the Preface that this "Life" was to have been written by Sidney Colvin—supplementary to the two volumes of the "Letters" so admirably edited by him. But health and opportunity failing him, Mrs. Stevenson desired that the task should devolve upon Balfour, his cousin and bosom friend, who, during the last two years and a half of that pathetic and heroic sojourn at Vailima, had homed and brothered with him in the intimacy of a sympathetic contact. The fraternity of "Stevensonians" in both hemispheres will not regret the substitution. To them the man was even greater than his work, and Mr. Balfour's portrayal is complete, and replete with love and conscience and intimate knowledge. "All good biography is autobiography," and Balfour has given us autobiography by proxy, so to say; for he has availed himself, as far as possible, of the writings in which Stevenson has referred to himself and to his apprenticeship to life and work and trial. Says the author:

GRAHAM BALFOUR.

"Whenever I found any passage in his manuscripts or ephemeral work bearing upon his life or development, I employed it no less readily than I would have used a letter or a hasty note, and in exactly the same fashion, regarding it as direct evidence from the best possible source."

To Mrs. Stevenson and to Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, who had been admitted with loving freedom to the very heart of the man, he is indebted for disclosures, interpretations, suggestions, that discover to his reader all that that "frail and dauntless figure" can reveal of patience, cheerfulness, intrepid service, and consideration.

It is not fine writing that Mr. Balfour gives us; it is not even a generous output of "new matter," such as one is apt to require with per-

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haps more than reasonable exaction, seeing that the man has already been made known in his letters with a frankness and heartiness that forestall the functions of the mere biographer. But he has had free access to the diary that Stevenson kept in the South Seas, free access to the yearning heart and eager brain of the man, "so isolated and marooned."

More than all his presentations of Stevenson's literary art and magic, engaging as we have found them—in essay, travels, romance, tales of adventure, drama, memoir, lyrical verse—it is the personality of the writer that appeals to us, "his own extremely personal way of seeing and being," that invites us, recalls us, with its own inevitable charm. And it is just that which constitutes the satisfaction and the true worth of Mr. Balfour's book to every reader who would "keep green the memory of R. L. S."

Not the least significant and interesting of these pages are those which demonstrate the personality of his forbears renewed in all that was most proper to the child, the stripling, the ripened mind of the man—the grandfather and the father living again in him. Indeed, this "Life" affords a potent protest against that ignoble materialism which sneers at the possible portents and constrainings of heredity. "I am bound in and with my forbears," wrote R. L. S. "I have shaken a spear in the Debatable Land, and shouted the slogan of the Elliotts."

Robert Stevenson was "the man of action" that his grandson longed to be:

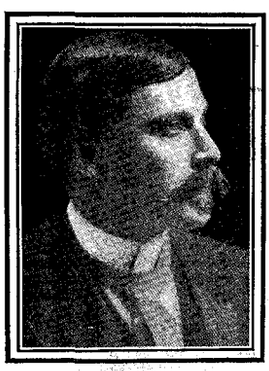
"Traits are obliterated, and the characteristics of a family may change; but the old man's detestation of everything slovenly or dishonest, his interest in the whole page of experience, and his perpetual quest and fine scent for all that seems romantic to a boy, were handed down, if ever taste was transmitted, to his grandson."

The book is happy in its publishers, who present the two volumes in a style of eminent dignity and taste. The portraits of Stevenson and his wife—the former from the charcoal drawing by Mrs. Stevenson—are expressly interesting.

AN EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS.

SOME WOMEN I HAVE KNOWN. By Maarten Maartens. With frontispiece. 12mo, cloth, 322 pp. Price $1.50. D. Appleton Company.

THERE is no reason why, in literature as well as in painting, an "exhibition of portraits of women" should not be a popular as well as an artistic success. Whatever truth may be in this observation, a clever artist of letters who is possessed of the true Dutch talent in portraiture has seized upon the idea and thrown open his literary atelier for the public inspection of his latest achievements in the delineation of female character.



"MAARTEN MAARTENS."

"Maarten Maartens" (J. M. W. Van der Poorten Schwarz) revealed the leading quality of his genius, the study of the deep-seated emotions of individual character, in the first novel in which he was introduced to the English-speaking public—"The Sin of Joost Avelingh." However, in this and his following works of fiction, "The Greater Glory" and "God's Fool," the author's main characteristic, this power of psychical portraiture, has been rivaled, the while it has been aided, by his masterly technique in handling the accessories of plot and situation.

In the present unelaborated sketches, each a novel in embryo, our appreciation of Maartens's genius is undiverted by admiration for his talent. We feel intuitively the truth of his insight; it does not need to be proved by artistic by-play and realistic *mise en scene*.

The title is intentionally misleading. "Some Women I Have Known" would seem to indicate that the character studies are of particular persons of the author's acquaintance. But such is not the fact. The women are more impersonal even than the "Wild Animals" of "Wolf" Thompson, yet every whit as real and as far removed from being "types." They are pure creations of a mind made fertile by assimilated stores of observation.

A CLASSIC TALE "RESTORED."

GYGES' RING. A DRAMATIC MONOLOGUE. By Rupert Hughes. 8vo, cloth, 48 pp. Price $1.25. R. H. Russell.

MR. RUPERT HUGHES is known to the younger generation of authors and readers as an editor of taste and a writer of talent. In the present book he has proven himself a scholar as well as a poet. By fitting together the brief allusions in Plato and Herodotus to Gyges, the shepherd of the magic ring who won at a single stroke his sovereign's throne and queen, Mr. Hughes has given a permanent contribution to literature.

William Morris, in his "Earthly Paradise,' followed the suggestion of Milton and pieced out many a "half-told tale" of classic lore with his own fertile invention. Mr. Hughes's work is more truly a "restoration" in that the antique fragments are joined with reverent care, *no* liberties being taken with the main incidents of each portion of the narrative.

This argues, however, no lack of creative power on the author's part. Where invention is permissible—in the setting of the story—Mr. Hughes has shown himself to be a true poet—a "maker" in his own right. With the same impulse that moved Eugene Aram, Gyges as king tells the tale of his successful crime to Ardys, his little son. Throughout the poem, the psychology, if not the narrative, is the author's. The interjections of remorse, that never reach the ears of the innocent listener, lend character to the king and strong dramatic interest to the situation. The stumbling in the telling when Gyges reaches the story of the regicide is most artistic. At this point the boy falls asleep, and with no further concealment the tale is finished with his queen, the partner in the crime, as Gyges' sole auditor. In her reported words hurled back at her as an accusation by Gyges, she is revealed as a Lady Macbeth, even more bloody-minded, but with better excuse because of the outrage which the murdered king had done to her in revealing her unclothed beauty to the stranger, now her accomplice. The description of the falling from bare shoulders of the *peplos* is here given as an illustration of the high quality of Mr. Hughes's verse. It differs wholly in style from both the natural simplicity of Keats and the sensuous suggestion of Wilde, who have each dealt with the same subject. It is purely artistic.

RUPERT HUGHES.

"Down
It ran along thy form emergent; down
In panic swift of twinkling wrinkles; down
It tumbled with its many stars, and sprawled,
Like to a chaost heaven, round thy feet."

A FANTASTIC LOVE IDYLL.

THE PINES OF LORY. By J. A. Mitchell. 12mo, cloth, 230 pp. Price $1.50. Life Publishing Company.

A FRESH and charming love-story, in which humor is as much to the fore as the tender passion—something accounted for, perhaps, by the fact that its author is the editor of *Life*. The setting is melodramatically unusual. Thanks to a drunken sea-captain, a young man and woman, with nothing but a dog as chaperon, are set down on an uninhabited island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Pines of Lory form a solid, fragrant background to the nest of luxury, with its old tapestries, furniture, paintings, and well-stocked cellar, which awaits them. The steamship is lost the day it set them down there, and everybody on board is believed to have perished. Hence their disappearance leads to no search for them. But that year on the lonely shore as guests of the stately Pines of Lory, with their cool and aromatic depths, is the year of their lives. The reader will read of the happenings there with delighted interest, and of how it is that they are ultimately rescued by a dear little *mondaine* of a French Princess.

Elinor Marshall is a Boston girl, an orphan, clever, a deeply religious Catholic with aspirations to a conventual life, and exceedingly beautiful. Patrick Boyd, happily called "Pats" by those who love him—which nobody can help doing—is just back from South Africa, where he has been fighting with the Boers; and what with warfare, fever, and affording hospitality to several bullets, he has been reduced to a perfect skeleton. He is intensely cheerful, witty, and plucky, too fine and too well-bred to make the gratuitous, disparaging remarks about Catholicity to Miss Marshall which naturally set her against him. He will be a stupid reader who does not feel that they are the author's, not Mr. Boyd's. Mr. Mitchell apparently belongs to the class who style a Catholic a "Papist" and a convent a "nunnery."

J. A. MITCHELL.
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Pats" has never been in love, altho he is thirty. He says himself: "Of course, I have known very fine girls who caused the usual thrills, whose conservatory kisses I shall never undervalue. But when it comes to the fatuous delirium—the celestial idiocy that queers the brain and impairs the vision—why, I've been unlucky, that's all. Mumps have been mine, and measles; and I have fooled with grape juice; but that other drunkenness has been denied me."

It came with a rush, and altho "Pats" succumbs like a callow cub of seventeen, he is amusingly droll in his love-passages.

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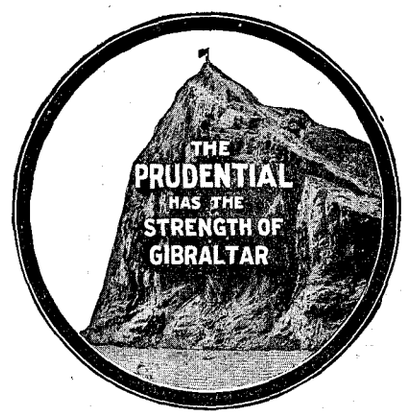

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"James Russell Lowell."—Horace E. Scudder. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 2 vols. $3.75.)

"Tuberculosis."—S. A. Knoph, M.D. (M. Fierstack, $0.50.)

"Pictures from Forest and Stream."—(Forest and Stream Publishing Company, $2.00.)

"The Little Lady—Her Book."—Albert B. Paine. (Henry Altemus Company, $1.00.)

"Tommy Foster's Adventures."—F. A. Ober. (Henry Altemus Company, $1.00.)

"The Rights of Man."—Lyman Abbott. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.30.)

"Our National Parks."—John Muir. (Houghton Mifflin Company, $1.75.)

"Behold the Man."—Channing. (Neale Publishing Company.)

"God and the Soul."—John L. Spalding. (The Grafton Press, $1.25.)

"The Alien."—F. F. Montresor. (D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.)

"Where The Sugar Maple Grows."—Adeline M. Teskey. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.50.)

"In the Days of Audubon."—Hezekiah Butterworth. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.20.)

"The Most Famous Loba."—Nellie K. Blissett. (D. Appleton & Co., $0 50.)

"The Imperial Authority of Titus Flavius."—Achim Tchodjk. (Ravenwood & Rutland.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Child's Garden.

By ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON.

The garden wastes: the little child is grown!
Rank with high weeds and blossoms overblown,
His tiny territory boasts no more
The dainty many-colored mien it wore
In the old time,
When the stout toiler of the summer's prime
Wrought in his glory, sun-flushed and bemired,
With spade and water-can, nor ever tired,
Yet found the bedward stair so steep to climb.

Pink and forget-me-not and mignonette,
Red double daisies accurately set,
We had them all by heart and more beside,
Purple and yellow pansies, solemn-eyed
As little owlets in their tufted bowers. . . . . .
The weeds have come and driven forth the flowers.
Summer with all her roses onward hastes.
The garden wastes—
This poor small garden, sweet in summers known.
The garden wastes: the little child is grown.

A KODAK

Christmas *is the* Merriest Christmas.

Amid the festivities of Christmas-tide one often finds the greatest charm of picture taking. The children, the children's tree, the visit at the old home, the flash-light at an evening gathering, the merry sleighing party, the home portraits of one's friends—all these offer subjects that have a personal interest, that one cherishes more highly as the years go by.

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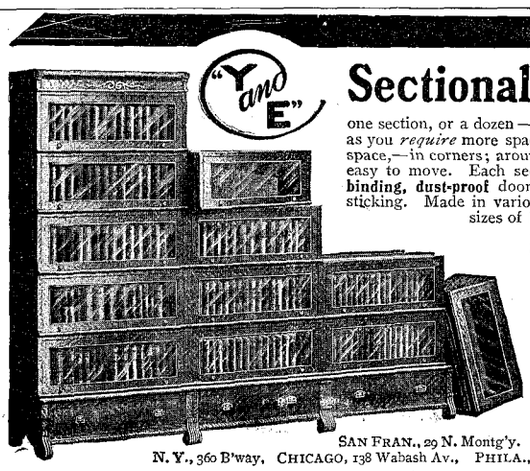

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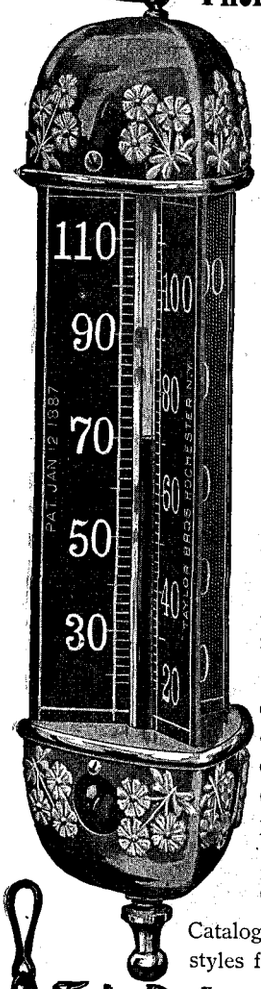

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How good those summers, gay and golden-lit,
When down the walks the white-frocked form would flit,
Laden and all-triumphant with its load!
That narrow pleasaunce, and the spoils of it!
The various spoils of it so proudly shown,
So royally bestowed. . . . . .
Green wrinkled cress and rosy radish node,
The unsunned strawberry's dimly coral cone,—
There be none such treasures now: the child is grown.

The fish-tailed merchild carved in crumbling stone,
Wreathed with loose straggling roses, reigns alone.
Th' abandoned idol still smiles gravely on.
The other child is gone.
New play, new paths, the old sweet hours disown.
Poor graven image on your rain-worn throne,
Smiling the foolish smile,
Rose petals fall around you yet awhile.
Nor may I mourn this little plot defaced,
The bare nest whence the fledgling bird has flown,
His garden-waste:
The little child is grown.

—In November *Harper's Magazine.*

Lines.

By ROBERT LOVEMAN.

Poor rambling, shambling soul of mine,
Beyond the night, beyond the day,
When thou dost unto death resign
This happy habitat of clay,

In nigh conclave, at feasts divine,
Will legions leap to heed thy nod?
Or, doomed to darkness, wilt thou whine,
A beggar at the gates of God?

—In November *Lippincott's.*

The Warbler.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Warbler, of the pale gold breast,
Whither, whither away?
The wind is wild about the nest,
And into the sunset or the dawn
The cherished nestlings all are gone;
Heigh-ho! and well-a-day!
Warbler, whither away?

Warbler, of the pale gold breast,
There's ever a home, you say,
Or be it east, or be it west;
But ah, how sad to build and find
No nestling one day but the wind!
Heigh-ho! and well-a-day!
That's what the lone hearts say.

—In November *Chautauquan.*

Motherhood.

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

The night throbs on: but let me pray, dear Lord!
Crush off his name a moment from my mouth.
To thee my eyes would turn, but they go back,
Back to my arm beside me where he lay—
So little, Lord, so little and so warm!

I can not think that thou hadst need of him!
He is so little, Lord, he can not sing,
He can not praise thee; all his lips had learned
Was to hold fast my kisses in the night.

Give him to me—he is not happy there!
He had not felt his life: his lovely eyes
Just knew me for his mother, and he died.

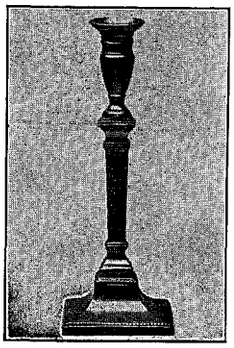
Hast thou an angel there to mother him?
I say he loves me best—if he forgets,
If thou allow it that my child forgets
And runs not out to meet me when I come—

What are my curses to thee? Thou hast heard
The curse of Abel's mother, and since then
We have not ceased to threaten at thy throne,
To threat and pray thee that thou hold them still
In memory of us.

See thou tend him well,
Thou God of all the mothers! If he lack

Colonial Candlesticks

We have reproduced a number of attractive and interesting candlesticks, a dozen of which are shown, with some doorknockers, andirons, etc., in our free illustrated booklet. Write for it at once.



The design here shown is a good copy of a pair used by George Washington, the originals being now in the collection at Mt. Vernon.

They are in solid brass, either polished or antique finish, as preferred. Height 9¼ inches, and price $3.50 each, $7.00 pair, delivered any part of United States

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New Suits, in attractive styles, **$8 up.**
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One of his kisses—Ah, my heart, my heart,
Do angels kiss in heaven? Give him back!

Forgive me, Lord, but I am sick with grief,
And tired of tears and cold to comforting.
Thou art wise, I know, and tender, aye, and good.
Thou hast my child and he is safe in thee,
And I believe—

Ah, God, my child shall go
Orphaned among the angels! All alone,
So little and alone! He knows not thee,
He only knows his mother—give him back!

—In November *Scribner's Magazine.*

Indian Summer.

By EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

Decking herself in autumn's cheeriest tints,
Crowned with a veil impalpable as breath,
One long, warm kiss upon the earth she prints
And, smiling to the last, goes down to death.

—In November *Chautauquan.*

Mold and Vase.

GREEK POTTERY OF AREZZO.

By EDITH WHARTON.

Here in the jealous hollow of the mold;
Faint, light-eluding, as templed in the breast
Of some rose-vaulted lotus, see the best
The artist had—the vision that unrolled
Its flying sequence till completion's hold
Caught the wild round and bade the dancers rest—
The mortal lip on the immortal pressed
One instant, ere the blindness and the cold.

And there the vase: immobile, exiled, tame,
The captives of fulfilment link their round,
Foot-heavy on the inelastic ground,
How different, yet how enviously the same!
Dishonoring the kinship that they claim,
As here the written word the inner sound.

—In *Atlantic Monthly.*

On a Chopin Nocturne.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

Saddened and desolate, he sought the gleam
On that white summit where lone beauty dwelt.
He far from us some fragile marble found,
And in its snows the unreturning dream
He molded there, and we but see it melt
As Music, into April showers of sound.

—In *Bookman.*

PERSONALS.

The Character of Li Hung Chang.—The recent death of China's most striking personality, Li Hung Chang, has given circulation to many anecdotes regarding the life and character of this Asiatic statesman. Li Hung Chang has been credited with being the richest man in the world; he was certainly the possessor of fabulous wealth. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"One way in which Li for many years made an enormous sum of money was to use thousands of soldiers in his own private enterprises without paying them a cent for their labor. In the course of time he purchased extensive estates in the rice-growing regions, and raised more bushels of rice every year than the bonanza farmers of North Dakota used to raise of wheat. He got his labor for nothing, and his great crop of rice was almost clear profit. He simply turned his soldiers loose in the rice-fields, and they had to be content with

Relief from Rheumatism.

The *New York Medical Journal* in the course of an article on Tartarlithine, the new remedy for rheumatism and gout, says: Tartarlithine taken four times a day in water, will increase the normal alkalinity of the blood, eliminate uric acid freely, and not disturb the normal ease with which the kidneys can perform their functions. In rheumatism and gouty manifestations due to uric acid, Tartarlithine is beneficial and refreshing.

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5. Miniature Pool.
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10. Go Bang.
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12. Pocket Numbers.
13. Three Ring Game.
14. Pen Cushion Game.
15. Fifteen Ring Pool.
16. Forty-one or Burst.
17. Rotat'n Cushion Game
18. Chess.
19. Backgammon.
20. Russian Backgammon.
21. Crokinole.
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28. Five Pin Ring Game.
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33. Automobile Race.
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35. Roley Poley.
36. Double Roley Poley.
37. National Exports.
38. Flag Lotto.
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43. Curling.
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45. Parlor Croquet.
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50. Try Your Luck.
51. Pigeon Hole.
52. Parlor Golf.
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One Board, One Bulk, 53 Games

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Sold by all good dealers in five grades as follows:

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Complete with golf clubs, highly polished rings, ships, ship's holders, croquet mallets, cues, ten pins, national flags, corner covers, chess discs, indicators, etc. A single cardboard game usually sells for 50 cents; at this rate "Combinola" would cost $26.50. Its price is but $4.50, or 8½ **cents per game.** The most elegant game board, and the greatest bargain in games ever offered. "Combinola" is durably made and most artistically finished in hard wood. It is an exceedingly handsome board and suitable for the drawing-room.

"COMBINOLA" makes a most pleasing and valuable holiday present for old and young. The whole family can enjoy it.

If your dealer does not keep **"COMBINOLA"** we will send it by express prepaid as far west as Omaha, pro rata beyond, on receipt of price. Send for circular and **free book of rules.** Address

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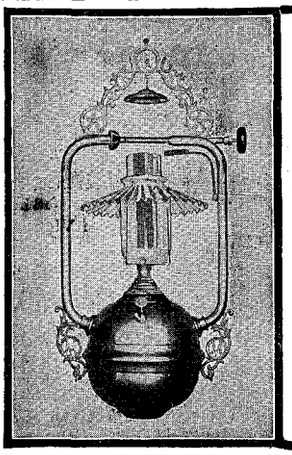

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In New York, where new styles are created, more Regals are worn than any other make of shoe. To supply the demand for our shoes, we have been obliged to establish forty-two stores, twelve of them in the New York District alone.

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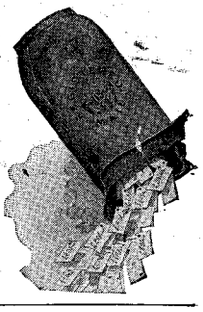

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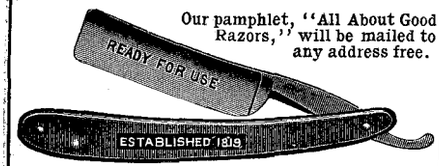
We have no agents, we sell direct to consumer; we deliver free; we warrant every razor to be precisely what we say it is, and have but one price.



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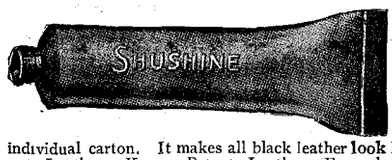

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the rations and the miserable pittance paid to them by the Government.

"The great man also became his own contractor for army supplies. He would sell his own rice to the Government for army rations at an enormous profit, and pocketed a handsome rake-off on all other supplies furnished to the tens of thousands of soldiers in the Pe-chi-li Province. Then he was chief supreme of the custom-houses for a long distance around the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and there was nothing mean about the stream of gold that poured into his strong box through this channel. It has long been notorious that one of the methods he employed was to import large quantities of goods through his agents without the payment of a cent of duty, and then sell the goods at a round figure to his countrymen.

"One of the greatest sources of money-getting employed by Li Hung Chang during the later years of his career as Viceroy was as a money-lender. There is little doubt that he was the king of pawnbrokers the world over. His loan offices were scattered far and wide over his province, and he loaned great sums of money on mortgages and on pledges of personal property. In a country where no legal rate of interest is fixed this business has brought enormous returns to Li Hung Chang."

General Grant always expressed great admiration for Li Hung Chang's abilities, and the feeling was undoubtedly reciprocated. Li reckoned that he had known only two entirely great men—Gordon and Grant. Writing in *The Review of Reviews* (New York), John Russell Young said:

"The relations between General Grant and Li had almost the element of romance. From the moment that General Grant arrived in China the Viceroy took the deepest interest in his movements. Messages from him awaited us at every point. Arriving at Tien-Tsin on an American war-vessel, before we could debark the Viceroy came on board. I remember the meeting, the long, searching, curious glances bestowed upon General Grant, the courtesy, the deference, and the respect. The fact that General Grant had held sovereign power sank deeply into the Viceroy's mind. And sovereignty could not be divested by any mere resignation or supersession by electoral forms. Then came the element of imagination to be expected from a poet like Li, whose mind was permeated with hyperbole and Oriental fancies. He and General Grant were born in the same year. The name of General Grant's opponent was Lee. His own name was Li. Their stars were in accord. I recall the fervor with which the Viceroy evolved this graceful fancy, as tho it were a message from the stars.

"His cynicism and haughtiness vanished. The fates had ordained their meeting for some high purpose. When General Grant returned his visit the Viceroy sent a guard and an official chair lined with yellow silk. Yellow was the imperial color. It could only be worn by the Emperor or princes of the royal house. For the Viceroy himself to have ridden in such a chair would have been a sacrilege. But Grant had been a sovereign. American men-of-war gave him royal honors—and why not? And so all Tien-Tsin saw and with wondering eyes the yellow chair surrounded by a guard. No such sight had been seen by Chinese eyes. For if the Emperor had been in the yellow chair every house would have been closed and the inhabitants in hiding from the glow of too much glory."

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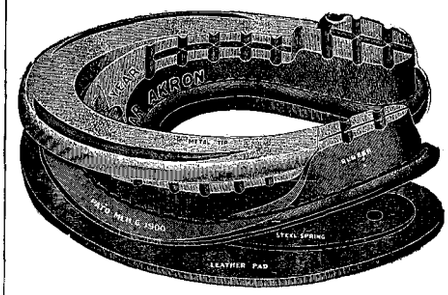
RUBBER HORSE SHOES

They are LIGHT and NEAT



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AN OPEN SHOE, keeping the hoof in a healthful condition.

Send for FREE booklet, "Horse Sense on Horses' Feet." Invaluable to any horse owner.

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Tomnus, 2½ ins. high
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"Little Indian" has put on a new collar of the famous brand

"Little Indian"

Collars—Cuffs—Shirts

It is called the **"Tomnus"** and can be bought of all good dealers for 15c.—2 for 25c. Present this advertisement to your dealer and he will give you a handsomely mounted

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of the "Little Indian" ready to frame and without advertising on it. Size, 10x13 inches.

If your dealer does not keep "Little Indian" goods, write us and we will furnish name of one who does, where the picture can be obtained. Catalogue of styles mailed *free*.

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

NEVER SLIPS OR TEARS NO STITCHING IN THE ELASTIC EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

THE ONLY CLASP That Stands the Strain of Modern Use

The **Velvet Grip** HOSE SUPPORTER CUSHION BUTTON

LOOK For the Name on Every Loop

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Sample pr. by mail, 25c. Catalogue free.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

On and Off.—"I wonder why they call the hotel boy 'Buttons,'" said the traveler.

"Probably," replied the bachelor, "it's because he's off when you need him most."—*Tit-Bits.*

Over-Exercise.—STUDENT: "Say, waiter, this water is warm."

WAITER: "I let it run quite a while, sir."

STUDENT: "Perhaps it ran so long it got overheated."—*Cornell Widow.*

Human Nature.—O'HOGGARTY: "How did yez come to lick dhe Dutchman?"

MCLUBBERTY: "He called me Oirish."

O'HOGGARTY: "F'r hivin's seck! Ain't yez Oirish?"

MCLUBBERTY: "Oi am thot, and Oi'm proud av ut! But, Begorra! Oi don't loike to be called so!"—*Puck.*

Humors of Punctuation.—The following shows the value of punctuation marks:

Thomas Merrill's property is for sale. It consists of a cottage containing seven rooms and an acre of land.

Edward Jones has opened a shoe shop in Front Street. Mr. Jones guarantees that any one can have a fit in his store.

The firm of Smith & Thorndyke is once more carrying on business at the old stand. The concern now wants a man to sell on commission.

Mrs. Walter Darrell would like to hear of a good nurse for her child about thirty years of age, and with good references.

John Bangs who will sail for South Africa on Saturday would like to find a purchaser for his valuable bulldog. The animal is no trouble as it will eat anything and is very fond of children.

A touching incident was noted at a railway station yesterday when an aged couple bade each other good-by. The old lady kissed her husband fervently several times on the cheek and he kissed her back.

Dr. Franklin White has returned from a trip to Switzerland. Speaking of the robust health of its peasantry, the doctor says: "The strength of the Swiss woman is remarkable. It is nothing unusual for her to wash and iron and milk several cows in one day."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Ballade of Ambition.

Some aim to write scholastic lore
In words aglow with learning's light;
While others would in verse outpour
Their happy souls so clear and white.
Some would achieve Fame's glorious height
By breezy screeds of babbling brooks;
But as for me, I'd fain indite
One of the Six Best-selling Books.

With stirring tales of sea or shore
Some would the Torch of Fame ignite;
Others Parnassus-ward would soar
On Hymns and Odes of interest slight.
Some, commendation would invite
By "Aids to Health" or "Hints to Cooks";
But I would publish if I might
One of the Six Best-selling Books.

'Tis easy. All one needs is Gore,
A Shipwreck or a Frantic Fight;
Hints of fierce oaths the villain swore,
Some saws and aphorisms trite.
Altho these elements seem quite
Enough for certain scribbling crooks,
I reach but in my fancy's flight
One of the Six Best-selling Books.

ENVOI:

O Fame, I ask not gilding bright,
Nor brave *éditions de luxe;*
But grant that some day I may write
One of the Six Best-selling Books.

—CAROLYN WELLS, in November *Bookman.*

"I Love You!"—"I love you!"

Oh what music there were in those words as they flowed mellifluously—which means something

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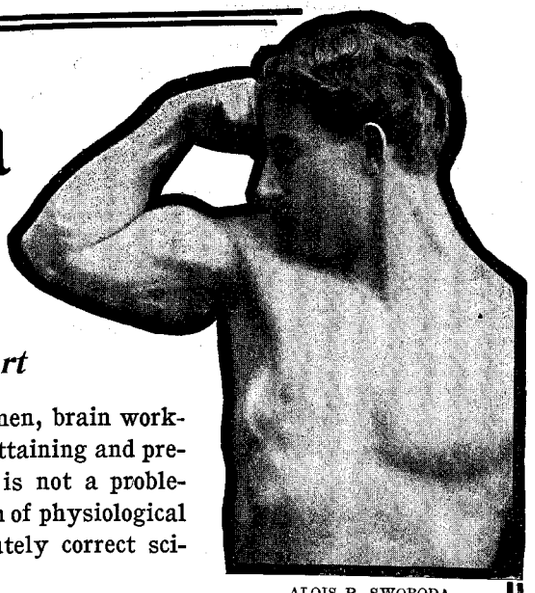

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Yours respectfully,
(Signed) F. M. LOSEY,
Sec'y and Treas. Nat'l Foundry and Machine Co.

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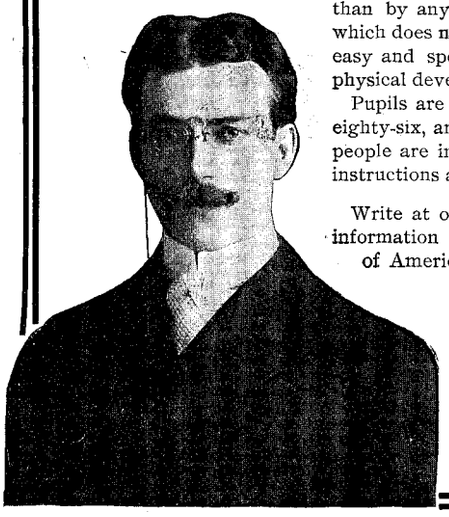

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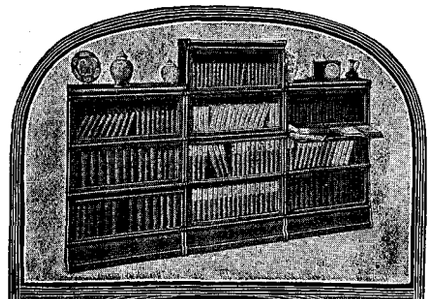

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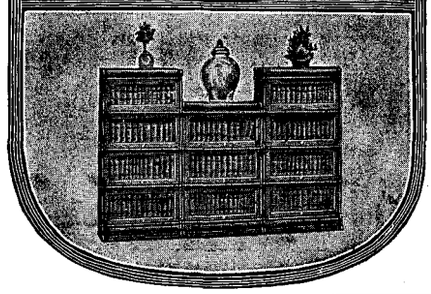

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about honey—from her parted lips. Her lips were parted in the middle.

"I love you!"

The songs of the birds in the trees overhead seemed jangling and out of tune in comparison with these words of hers.

"I love you!"

Aye, for such a one as she, kings, and even actors, would have given up their all and fallen captive at her feet.

"I love you!"

And he? Did his heart leap within him? Did his panting breath denote the ardor of his longing to clasp her in his arms? Did he fall on bended knee and cry:

"And I love thee!"

No. He gave a blithe bark and wagged his tail, for he knew he was her favorite poodle.—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

November 13.—Mr. Brodrick, War Secretary, makes a report in London, saying that there are now 42,000 burghers held as prisoners, 11,000 have been killed or left the country, and it is estimated that 10,000 remain in the field.

November 15.—Lord Kitchener reports two engagements with the Boers; in one there was a British loss of six killed, and in a second engagement with DeWet eight of the burghers were killed.

November 17.—Rand mine-owners are bringing pressure to bear on the British Government to treat with the Boers for the pacification of South Africa.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 11.—The French squadron leaves the island of Mitylene, and diplomatic relations between France and Turkey are resumed.

November 12.—Emperor William accedes to the request of Count Paul von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, ambassador to Great Britain, for release from the diplomatic service, and confers on him the Order of Merit of the Prussian crown.

The Federal Council at Berlin approves the bill embodying the proposed new tariff.

November 13.—Storms sweep over the British Isles, resulting in many shipwrecks and involving the loss of about 100 lives.

November 17.—The brigands who hold captive Miss Stone, the American missionary, are still parleying with Mr. Dickinson, the American diplomatic agent at Sofia; their demand for £20,000 ransom, tho reduced from the first figure named, is more than he can pay.

The Empress-Dowager of China orders the erection of a memorial arch to Li Hung Chang, and confers honors upon his sons.

Domestic.

NOVEMBER 11.—The Schley Court begins the preparation of its report, in secret session.

NOVEMBER 12.—President Roosevelt appoints Joseph A. Croft and George W. Leiberth col-

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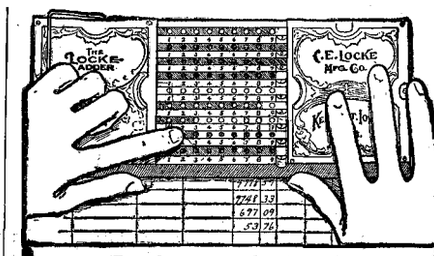

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lectors of internal revenue in Kentucky, and Henry Clay McDowell for judge of the Western District of Virginia.

Andrew Carnegie gives $2,000,000 more to the Pittsburg institution he has founded.

NOVEMBER 13.—A delegation representing the Chambers of Commerce of New York, Boston, and other cities calls on President Roosevelt and urges him to commend reciprocity with Canada.

The struggle for the control of Northern Pacific stocks is settled, and the Northern Securities Company is incorporated at Trenton, with James J. Hill as president and a capital of $400,000,000.

NOVEMBER 14.—The election of the fusion ticket and the overthrow of Tammany Hall are celebrated at a dinner given to the leading candidates by the City Club at Madison Square Concert Hall, New York.

NOVEMBER 15.—The annual report of Secretary Long recommends the construction of twenty war-vessels, and an increase of 3,000 in the enlisted force of the navy.

The new packing-house of Cudahy & Co. in Kansas City and the Murphy Varnish Works in Boston are burned with disastrous financial loss; several blocks in Kenkirk, the county seat of Kay county, Okla., are also destroyed by fire.

Senator Nevada U. Stranahan accepts the offer of collectorship of the Port of New York, and is appointed by the President to succeed Collecter George R. Bidwell, on April 1, 1902.

Mayor-elect Seth Low, of New York, confers with the President at the White House.

November 16.—Negotiations for cession of the Danish West Indies are transferred to Washington, and a treaty is nearing completion.

The annual report of T. V. Powderly, commissioner - general of immigration, is made public.

November 17.—Governor Van Sant of Minnesota announces his intention to call a special session of the legislature, if necessary, in order to resist the recent consolidation of railroad interests.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

November 13.—*Philippines:* In a fight in Southern Luzon sixteen insurgents are killed.

Efforts are being made by an American lawyer in Manila to secure the release of Aguinaldo by habeas corpus proceedings.

November 15.—The Rev. Charles H. Brent of St. Stephens Episcopal Church, Boston, accepts the appointment of bishop to the Philippines.

NOVEMBER 17.—More fighting is reported from the island of Samar; sixteen Filipino laborers are killed in an encounter with the Ninth Infantry.

Porto Rico: Santiago Iglesias, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor, is arrested on landing in Porto Rico, but is subsequently released on $500 bail.

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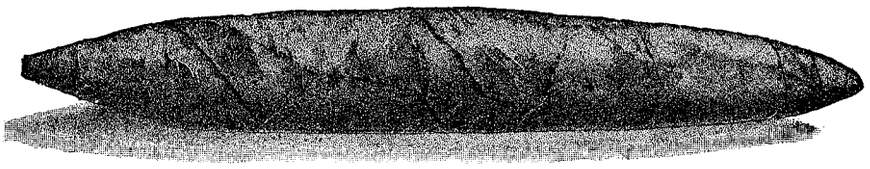

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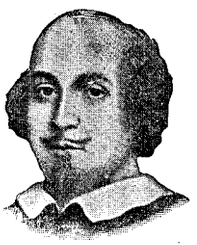

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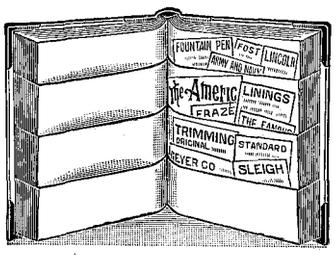

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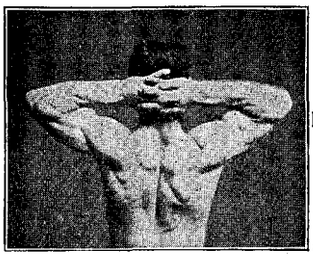

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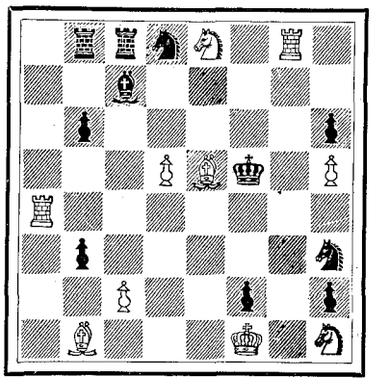
Problem 609.

By H. JONSSON.

From "The 370 Swedish Problems."

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

1 r r s S 1 R 1; 2 b 5; 1 p 5 p; 3 P B k 1 P; R 7; 1 p 5 s; 2 P 2 p 1 p; 1 B 3 K 1 S.

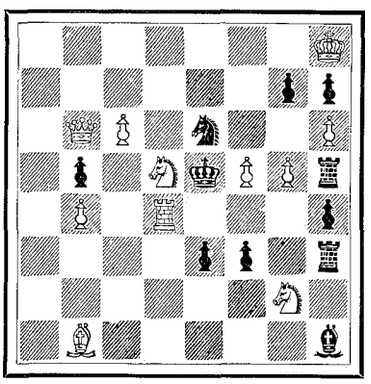
White mates in two moves.

Problem 610.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

Third Prize, *Wiener Schachzeitung* Problem-Tourney.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

7 K; 6 p p; 1 Q P 1 s 2 P; 1 p 1 S k P P r; 1 P 1 R 3 p; 4 p p 1 r; 6 S 1; 1 B 5 b.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 603.

Key-move, B—Q 6.

No. 604.

1. Kt—Q 5 / K—B 4	2. Q—B 4, ch / P x Q	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ..... / R—K 2	2. Q—Kt 2, ch / K—B 4	3. R x B P, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Kt—B 4, mate
1. ..... / R—K 7	2. Q—Q 3, ch / K x Q	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ..... / R x P	2. Kt x P ch / Any	3. R x P, mate

Other variations depend on these.

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Comments (603): "A fine version of this 'task'-theme"—H. W. B.; "Interesting, but not difficult"—M. M.; "Even better than the much-praised Heathcote novelty, No. 566"—G. D.; "Very ingenious"—S. M. M.; "A rich Brazilian nut"—J. G. L.; "The scheme is obvious, and the key not obscure; but the *denouement* is surprisingly ingenious. What could be finer than the defensive double check, which *compels* White to mate?"—J. H. S.; "I do not consider it a difficult or fine problem. The P on Kt 3 gives away the key"—H. W. F.; "Magnificent, but the black Kt on K B 4 gives it away"—J. H. L.; "Rather pretty, but cumbersome"—H. O. L.

(604): "Good, containing nothing startling, nor particularly distinctive"—H. W. B.; "Fine, tho easy, with many good variations"—M. M.; "A superb setting, and well deserves the prize"—G. D.; "Good"—W. W. S.; "Very difficult; the second moves are unusually hard to find"—S. M. M.; "A good Maxim"—J. G. L.; "Excellent, but not up to 602"—J. H. S.; "Well worthy the prize"—G. P.

In addition to those reported, W. H. Sexton, Detroit, and W. L. Greer, Cleveland, got 601.

The Problem-editor of *The B. C. M.*, commenting on Mackenzie's Prize-Winner (602), does not go as far as the Judges, that this problem is "the finest three-mover of modern times," but acknowledging the great merits of the composition, says: "Had the remark (of the Judges) been made that it is the finest three-er of modern times without a white Queen, we should have been disposed to concur."

The B. C. M., announces that, in its December issue, particulars will be given concerning its Eleventh International Problem Tourney, for three-movers. First prize, five guineas; second, three; third, two.

The Steinitz Memorial.

The "Steinitz Memorial Book" has at last made its appearance, and the subscribers as well as the general Chess-public are now able to make a most attractive addition to their libraries. The response to the call of "The Memorial Book" Committee did not come anywhere near the expectations, for only $222 were received from subscribers. One hundred copies were taken by the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*. This, however, provided for only one-half of the cost of the first edition of 1,509 copies. The balance was guaranteed to the publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, by Mr. Michael van Gelder, of the Manhattan Chess-Club. The publishers' account having been provided for, Mrs. Steinitz will get the benefit of the royalties. The greater part of the entire space of 100 pages is devoted to the great Master's games—over seventy, and against forty-five opponents. These are chronologically arranged, beginning with a victory over Barnes, in London, 1862, and ending with the Showalter game, in Vienna, 1898. The games presented are the most famous and most brilliant that Steinitz contributed to the literature of the game, and, also, those in which he introduced novelties. For this reason, if for none other, this book recommends itself to all lovers of Chess. The games are fully annotated. Eight pages are given to a biographical sketch, which is followed by tables of his record in matches and tournaments. The frontispiece is a pen-and-ink portrait of Steinitz in his prime, by Franz Frenzel. The book is sold for the benefit of Mrs. Steinitz and her children, and the price is $1.50.

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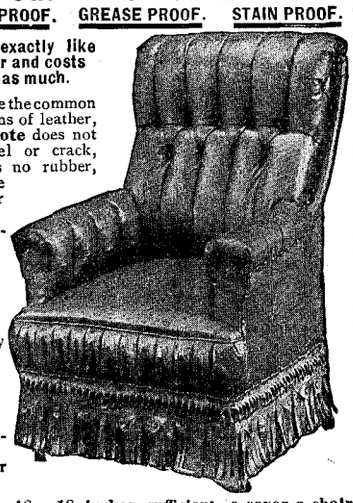
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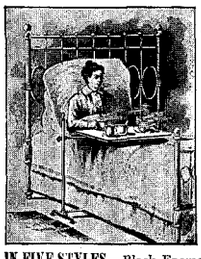
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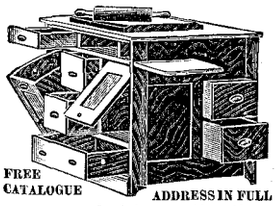
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1 P—K 4	P—K 3	35 K—Kt 2	B—K sq
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	36 B—B 3	B—Q 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	37 P—R 4	R (K 2) K sq
4 B—K Kt 5	B—K 2	38 P—R 5 (i)	P x P
5 B x Kt (a)	B x B	39 Kt—K 5	Kt x Kt
6 Kt—B 3 (b)	P—Q Kt 3	40 R x Kt	R—B 4
7 B—Kt 5 ch (c)	P—B 3	41 R x R	P x R
8 B—Q 3	Castles	42 K—B 2 (k)	B—B 3
9 P—K 5	B—K 2	43 B x R P	R—K 2
10 Kt—K 2 (d)	P—Q B 4	44 B—B 3	K—Kt 3
11 P—B 3	Kt—B 3	45 R—K R sq	P—R 3
12 Castles	P—B 4	46 B—Q sq	B—Q 2
13 P x P *e.p.*	B x P	47 B—R 5 ch	K—Kt 2
14 R—B sq	P—B 5	48 B—B 3	B—B 3
15 B—Kt sq	P—Q Kt 4	49 B—Q sq	B—K sq (l)
16 R—K sq	Q—Q 3	50 B—B 2	B—Kt 3
17 Kt—Kt 3	P—Q R 4	51 R-R 4 (m)	P—R 4
18 Kt—B sq	P—R 2	52 B—Q sq	K—R 3
19 Kt—K 3	P—Kt 3	53 B—B 3	B—B 2
20 Kt—Kt 4	Q—B 5 (e)	54 P—K Kt 4	B P x P
21 Kt x B ch	R x Kt	55 B x Kt P	B—Kt 3
22 Q—Q 2	Q x Q	56 B—B 3	B—B 2 (n)
23 Kt x Q	B—Q 2	57 R—K R sq	R—K sq
24 B—B 2	P—R 5 (f)	58 R-K Kt sq	R—K 3 (o)
25 P—Q R 3	K—R sq	59 B x Q P	R—K B 3
26 Kt—B sq	Q R—K B sq	60 B x B	R x P ch
27 P—B 3	K—Kt 2	61 K—K 3	R x B
28 Kt—K 3	B—B sq	62 P—Q 5	R—K Kt 2
29 Kt—Kt 4	R—B 5.	63 R—K R sq	R—Kt 4
30 Kt—B 2	R (B 5)—B 3	64 K—Q 4	K—Kt 2
31 B—Q sq	R—K sq	65 K—B 5	K—B 2
32 Kt-Kt 4 (g)	R (B 3)—B sq	66 K—B 6	K—K sq
33 P—K Kt 3	B—Q 2	67 P—Q 6	K—Q sq
34 P—B 4) (h	R—K 2	68 R—K B sq (p)	Resigns

(a) Introduced by Steinitz on the present occasion. The preceding move was first played by Berthold Englisch against Anderssen at the Paris Tourney, however, with the continuation 5 P—K 5, Kt—Q 2; 6 B x B.

(b) Keeping P—K 5 in reserve.

(c) This retards the projected advance of the adverse P—B 4. To interpose the B would be unfavorable; 7.., B—Q 2; 8 B x B ch, Q x B; 9 P x P, P x P; 10 Q—K 2, K—Q sq; 11 Castles (Q R), etc.

(d) Now that this Kt is played away and the Q P additionally protected, P—Q B 4 is robbed of much of its force.

(e) The game is played with consummate mastery on both sides. White succeeded in keeping back the K P, but his plan to station one of his Kts at K 5 is frustrated.

(f) Black deliberately closes up the Queen's side, as he intends to employ the Q R on his open K B file. We would have reserved the option of resuming operations on the Q wing, or at least thrown the onus of blocking on White.

(g) Again preventing the advance of the K P.

(h) The K P is now held back for good.

(i) White struggles on heroically to turn his slight advantage to account. The temporary Pawn-sacrifice was probably the only continuation which held out any hope of victory.

(k) There is time for this important move, as two Pawns are attacked, both of which can not be defended.

(l) Not good, as the sequel shows. K—Kt 3 was the proper play.

(m) By threatening P—Kt 4, he compels Black to place his last Pawn on a white square.

(n) R—Q 2 were equally unavailing.

(o) If R—K 7, then 59 R—Kt 5, R—Q 7; 60 R—K 5, R—Q sq or 3; 61 R—K 7, etc. The combination instituted leaves each a passed Pawn, but White's is further advanced.

(p) A fitting termination for a capital end-game. 68.., R—Kt sq; 69 R—B 5.

The "Surprise Game."

The following position was brought about in a game between the two English Masters, Blackburne and Bird:

6 k 1; p 5 p p; 3 b 1 r 2; 3 p 4; 2 p Q 4; 2 P 1 B q P 1; P P 5 P; 3 R 2 K 1.

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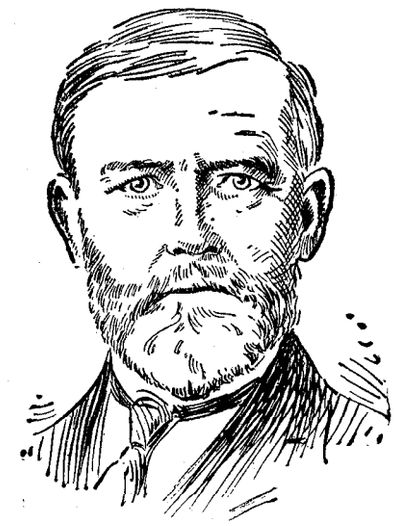

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